"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers; variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The American Line steamship Paris entered Falmouth Harbor early this morning. She will be run on a sand beach and temporarily repaired before going to Southampton for thorough overhauling. Transvaal matters are still in an unsettled condition. Another battery of artillery has been ordered to South Africa, and many troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team to meet the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge arrived at Southampton last evening. M. Lebon, who was French Minister of the Colonies in 1896, denies M. Havet's charges that Capt. Dreyfus was cruelly treated at Devil's Island. Admiral Dewey, on the cruiser Olympia, arrived at Suez yesterday, and entered the canal after a short stop. He and the officers and men of the Olympia are all in good health. The cup challenger is to race the Britannia only once, and is then to prepare for her voyage across the Atlantic. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is to build works at Manchester, England, and will have Lord Kelvin as technical adviser.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Moses Taylor Pyne was painfully injured yesterday by being kicked several times by a horse in his stables at Princeton.

The thunderstorm that deluged the city last night was entirely unexpected by the Weather Bureau. It was confined to this vicinity. The display of lightning was brilliant and beautiful, but some persons were struck by the electric fluid, which also caused a number of fires.

Page 2.

A new labor party may be an outgrowth of the present dissatisfaction among the street car employes in this city.

The first commencement exercises in the new building of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School in East Sixty-fourth Street were held last night. There were fifty-five graduates.

Page 3.

An opium factory at 9 Pell Street was raided yesterday by Revenue Agent Thompson. Five arrests were made.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, late Military Governor of Puerto Rico, in an interview, says that he knows nothing of a report that he is to succeed Gen. Brooke in Havana.

A wheeling party of eight young Brooklyn women came to grief yesterday on the York Avenue hill, New Brighton, Staten Island.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will support Alderman Homer Folks for the Assembly next Fall in case he is nominated by the Republicans of the district.

Major Gen. Julian S. Carr, who may succeed Marion Butler as United States Senator from North Carolina, said yesterday that he stood squarely on an anti-trust platform.

The presence of Gen. F. V. Greene at the conference between Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt on Tuesday gave rise yesterday to rumors that, in the event of Secretary Alger's retirement from the Cabinet, Gen. Greene would be urged upon the President for the vacancy.

The State Board of Charities yesterday met at Albany and had under consideration the charges made by Controller Morgan of abuses at the Hudson House of Refuge for Women, and decided to aid in the investigation.

Ex-Sheriff W. J. Buttling of Brooklyn has obtained from Judge Hurd of the County Court an order requiring M. J. Dady to show cause why he should not recognize Mr. Buttling as the responsible leader of the Fifth Ward in Brooklyn and allow him to name election officers.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company Directors are considering the equipping of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery line with storage battery cars. They have agreed to let the Metropolitan Road use their tracks on Broadway between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, and negotiations are said to be progressing between the two roads for an amicable understanding on Amsterdam Avenue.

Page 4.

Seven new cemetery associations have acquired 1,400 acres of land at Babylon, L. I., for burial purposes.

Train robbers stopped a passenger train of the Colorado and Southern Railway near Folsom, N. M., and broke the sides of the express car with dynamite. Officers of the Wells-Fargo Express Company say that nothing was secured by the robbers, who escaped on horses which were tethered near-by.

At the reception tendered him last night by the Republican Club Senator Depew, speaking of the situation in the Philippines, said that we should send to the islands an overwhelming force that can sweep the country and hold it, and until Aguinaldo and his crew are prisoners or buried.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has prepared a measure relating to divorce bills which is to be presented to the next Legislature, and which, in the opinion of lawyers and jurists, will prevent to a very great degree any collusion between the parties to a suit. Justice Beekman explained his views on the subject in detail yesterday. He says he has no expectation that a uniform divorce law for the United States will ever be passed.

Page 5.

Orangemen celebrated yesterday in this city the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday that the Molineux case would be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow.

District Attorney Gardiner has begun a war against the turnstiles on the elevated railways. He declares they are in violation of the law, and has written the Railroad Commissioners on the subject.

An order was issued by the President extending the protection of the American flag to the shipping of Puerto Rico and the Philippines under certain conditions.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, formerly an Episcopal clergyman, but now preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood, refereed a cake walk at a dance hall on Coney Island Tuesday night. His decision was hissed.

Justice Stover granted an order yesterday, returnable Monday, on the application of the Corporation Counsel in the matter of the claim of Police Captain Stephenson against the city, to show cause why the Ahearn act should not be declared unconstitutional.

A dispatch from Halifax in respect to the wrecked steamer Portia announces that salvage has been arranged and that efforts are being made to save the passengers' baggage. The Portia will be replaced by the Orinoco of the Quebec Steamship Company's line.

While Mrs. Frances Hopkins of 219 Washington Place was on a trip to Jersey City her seven-months-old baby, which had been sick, gave a gasp and to all appearances was dead. A Jersey City policeman told Mrs. Hopkins that she could not return to New York without a permit if the child was dead. A doctor, who was summoned, said the baby was sleeping.

Page 7.

Senator W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, Ont., was drowned on Monday, the day he had set to visit a recently erected mausoleum.

Manager Griscom of the American Line yesterday discussed the probable future of the steamship Paris. He said that that matter would have to be determined by a board of survey, and would depend on whether the ship was, in marine insurance terms, a constructive total loss or a total loss.

Page 8.

Mrs. Daniel F. Lewis of Brooklyn was injured in a runaway accident at Babylon, L. I., yesterday.

The consolidation of the National Tube Company gives it $80,000,000 capital. It will employ 25,000 men.

The New York baseball team again defeated the Pittsburgs yesterday. The Brooklyns won from the St. Louis team.

At the Brighton Beach races yesterday Theory and Hard Knot run a dead heat and Post Haste, St. Cloud, Big Gun, Greyfeld, and Dudley E. won their races.

Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis in an interview declares that he does not agree with Attorney General Griggs in the statement that the remedy for dissolving trusts rests with the State Legislatures.

Page 9.

The cup defender Columbia will be towed to Newport to-morrow to participate in regattas.

The game of polo at Cedarhurst yesterday between the Rockaway and Meadow Brook teams was full of excitement. There were several collisions. The Meadow Brooks won.

Page 12.

The New York Life Insurance Company yesterday amended its by-laws so as to provide for the disposal of all its investments in stocks.

Page 14.

The poolroom at Tuckahoe, which has been running for some time, has been closed by Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County.

Rebecca Levin showed great bravery and fortitude yesterday at a fire in her father's store, in Avenue B. She died from her injuries.

William Waldorf Astor has secured a writ of certiorari directing the Commissioners of Taxes to review their decision assessing his personal property at $2,000,000.

The sixth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will open at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, tomorrow and will end Saturday night.

Controller Coler's plan for converting Coney Island into a park received a setback yesterday, when the Board of Public Improvements laid it over indefinitely.

The Electric Vehicle Company has placed orders for $8,000,000 worth of electric carriages with the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company. In all 4,200 carriages will be built.

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, says that there is no truth in the report that bankers have under consideration a plan to change the method of reporting the condition of banks.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is said again to be negotiating for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, the only trolley system in Brooklyn not in the control of the Transit Company.

Mrs. Sarah Smith of this city yesterday brought suit in Jersey City to have set aside two conveyances of property owned by her at Ridgewood, N. J., which she claims are forgeries. Mrs. Smith is seventy-nine years old.

Lack of rain and inadequate distributing facilities have placed the Borough of Brooklyn in a serious situation as to its water supply. Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett declared yesterday that a water famine is imminent.

A young man and a young woman on a tandem rode up to the office of Justice George F. Seymour in Hoboken Tuesday night and asked to be married. They were accommodated. They said they hailed from Newark, but the addresses they gave are incorrect.

Justice Stover yesterday granted an order, on the application of John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records, commanding the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate, and Controller Coler to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued directing them to issue bonds for the payment of the relator.

Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames, has lost the cross of the Royal Order of St. Catherine of Sinai, conferred upon her in February last by his Royal Highness Guy de Lusignan, Prince of Jerusalem, of Cypress, and of Armenia, and offers a reward to whomsoever will restore it to her.

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WANTS HER BROTHER HANGED.

Mrs. Cornelia Street Reported as Rejoicing in the Prosecution of Alexander Jester for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., July 12.—Mrs. Cornelia Street, who wrote the letter implicating Alexander Jester as murderer of Gilbert Gates, has gone to Mexico, Mo., to prosecute her brother. She writes to Sheriff Simmons here to-day as follows:

"I am glad my brother is behind the bars. He was a bad lot, anyhow. When they hang him I shall be happy. For years he has been at large, a menace to the public. I will furnish unimpeachable testimony that he killed Gilbert Gates."

GATES ALIVE IN 1894?

Convict Claims to Have Known the Supposed Murder Victim.

MEXICO, Mo., July 12.—James Lee, an inmate of the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, Mo., writes to a newspaper here that Gilbert Gates, brother of John W. Gates of Chicago, and for whose murder, twenty-eight years ago, Alexander Jester is under arrest, was alive in 1894. Lee says in his letter:

I have noticed the publications in regard to the Jester case, and will kindly ask you if a deposition from me will be given consideration, as I am well acquainted with Gates, and know that he was alive and well in August, 1894, and living in Arizona under the name of George Dorsey. If you will write to Monahan & Murphy, who run a general store in Needles, Cal., they will remember him, for we were mining and prospecting partners, and often bought supplies from them. I, I can be of service in the case, I will give you all the information I can.

Jester refuses to talk about the convict's letter. He is growing stronger every day and seems confident that he will be cleared of the charges. He still denies that he is the man wanted.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says: Officers of the penitentiary think that there is no truth in the letter written by one James Lee, in which he asserts that he knew Gilbert Gates in Arizona in 1894. An interview was had with him to-day in the presence of Capt. Jesse Tolin. Lee says that Gates did not want to let his people know where he was because he liked the wild life of a miner. He asserts also that Gates went under the name of George Dorsey, but for what reason he does not know. While, he says, Gates told him his life, he made no mention about what became of his property while traveling in Missouri and where he was supposed to have been killed.

Capt. Tolin listened to the story and then said: "You know nothing about this matter, except what you saw in the newspapers; you want notoriety."

"I know only what I wrote," he said. "If they write to Monahan and Murphy they will know Dorsey."

"How do they know Dorsey was Gates?" To this he replied: "I don't know."

Capt. Tolin and other officials who heard the conversation say they are satisfied that it is a made-up story.

NEW STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Plan in Chicago to Place One in the Lake Front Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—An equestrian statue of Washington to be placed at the Art Institute where the plaster fountain now stands is the latest project of Chicago art lovers. By popular subscription and through the courtesy of the Colonial Dames of America the Washington statue which is now under execution by Daniel French and Edward Potter, and which is to represent the dames at the Paris Exposition, will stand in the near future as a guard over Lake Michigan. While the plan for this decoration is still in embryo its success is assured by the management of such capable art promoters as Charles Hutchinson, Charles E. Coolidge and others. The fact that Chicago has no statue of Washington, although honoring in bronze or stone nearly every great figure and force in the building of the Republic, will add popular zest to the procuring of the monument.

The sculptor has represented Washington as a General mounted on his war horse, and with right arm uplifted. The figure is fifteen feet high, and mounted on a pedestal in the lake-front park, would present somewhat the same appearance as the Logan Statue, with which it would naturally be compared. Mr. Coolidge, who recently returned from Paris imbued with French enthusiasm over the statue, was first to suggest securing it or a replica of it for Chicago.

EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD SEE NIAGARA. Only 9½ hours by the New York Central.—Adv.

MORE WAR PREPARATIONS

Another Battery of British Artillery Ordered to the Cape.

THE OFFER OF QUEENSLAND

Government Will Accept It If Hostilities Break Out — Many Troops Held in Readiness.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—Transvaal matters are still in an unsettled condition, and much surprise has been manifested at the Government's apparent indecision in Radical circles.

The offer of the Queensland authorities to send 250 volunteers and a machine gun to South Africa in the event of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal has elicited the reply from the British Government that it will gladly avail itself of the offer should the necessity arise. The hope is expressed, however, that the necessity will not arise.

Another battery of artillery was ordered to-day to proceed to the Cape. This makes five batteries now under orders for South Africa.

The guns, gun carriages, and accessories, and, in fact, the whole outfit is to be painted the "khaki" color, which is similar to that of the roads and soil of South Africa. It is almost the tint of the costumes worn by the American soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines.

The whole permanent staff of mounted infantry stationed in the barracks at Aldershot, which is among the largest army headquarters in the United Kingdom, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to depart for South Africa at a moment's notice. Two battalions of mounted infantry, stationed at other military centres, and several officers of the Medical Department have also received word to place themselves in readiness for active service.

Nobody here can be spoken of as exactly expecting war, but the indications at present are certainly not peaceful.

THE CAPE COLONY MINISTRY.

Schreiner May Be Dismissed and Gordon-Sprigg Recalled.

LONDON, July 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"There are persistent rumors in Cape Town that Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of Cape Colony) contemplates a step to bring about the dismissal of the Cape Ministry (headed by W. P. Schreiner) and the recall of Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, the former Premier, to form an imperialist Government."

WANT AMERICANS TO FIGHT.

Transvaal Authorities Ask Them to Agree to Bear Arms.

LONDON, July 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Transvaal Field Cornets are refusing to register American citizens unless they take oath to bear arms for the Republic in the event of war. The Americans, therefore, threaten to become British subjects, so as to avoid this. The Transvaal Government is making representations to Washington on the subject."

The Chicago at Cape Town.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Cape Town says that the officers and crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, which arrived there on Tuesday from Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese Africa, have met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the citizens.

AUTOMOBILE ISSUE IN BOSTON.

Mayor Vetoes Regulations Giving Aldermen Control of Permits.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Mayor Quincy has vetoed the amendment to the revised regulations by which the Aldermen sought to obtain control of the licensing of automobiles. The regulation as amended and passed on June 29, was as follows:

No person shall in any street use any vehicle other than a railroad or a railway vehicle, or a vehicle of the Fire Department, or a vehicle drawn or pushed by an animal, or a vehicle of a construction approved by the Board of Aldermen as not endangering the life or property of others.'

That amendment, which was offered by Alderman Adams, caused a warm debate in and out of secret session. It passed by a vote of 7 to 5, the "Big Seven," so called, being solid in its behalf. Alderman Colby tried in vain to secure the adoption of this addition to the section:

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize the Board of Aldermen to grant a permit for the use of vehicles propelled by one system of motive power, to the exclusion of other systems of motive power.

Whether it will be possible to pass the regulation over the Mayor's veto remains to be seen. One more vote is needed. The "Big Seven" feels certain that it is in sight. They say the Dorchester Aldermen should vote always as a unit on measures of great public importance.

THE MONTANA BRIBERY CASE.

Supreme Court of That State Fails to Disbar Lawyer Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 12.—The Supreme Court this afternoon passed upon the demurrer to the accusations in the Welcome disbarment suit, in which Fred Whiteside seeks to have the title lawyer disbarred for alleged bribery of members of the last Legislature in connection with the Senatorial fight. The first objection of Welcome's counsel was the charges were not preferred by any one authorized by law. The Court holds there is no merit in this objection. The Court grants the motion to strike out so much of the accusations as charge a conspiracy to secure by a corrupt use of money the election of members of the Legislature favorable to Clark, also the accusation that Welcome and others paid large sums to secure the election of members, holding such accusations are severally indefinite and vague as well as uncertain.

The Court also holds that unless reasons should be furnished why it should act in advance of criminal prosecution and conviction it should refuse to act, the presumption being that the ordinary machinery of the trial courts is adequate for the determination of such cases. The Court points out how necessary it is that such a rule should be followed to prevent its calendar being overloaded with accusations against attorneys for various alleged infractions of the law. Welcome was Clark's campaign manager in the recent Senatorial contest, and Whiteside is endeavoring to have him disbarred, claiming he received $30,000 from Welcome for corrupt purposes.

STABBED WITH A PITCHFORK.

Seriously Injured Man Rides Two Miles to Fishkill for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 12.—After having been stabbed in the head with a pitchfork in the hands of Louis Teneych, a German brick-yard laborer named Henry Intz leaped on the back of a horse, and, with blood streaming down his face, rode rapidly to the police station at Fishkill, a distance of two miles, where he collapsed.

The two men are employed on the brick yard of Clayton Bourne, two miles above Fishkill. They became engaged in a discussion in the stables, when Teneych picked up the fork and attacked Intz. The prongs were run in his head, just escaping the eye and causing some ugly wounds of the scalp, severing a small artery and penetrating to quite a depth. Intz leaped upon the back of one of the horses in the stable and, with only the halter, started the animal on a run for the police station at Fishkill Landing. All the way down he screamed and talked incoherently. His appearance was so ferocious, with his blood-stained face, that many thought that he was an escaped patient from the Matteawan State Asylum.

As the man and horse came up to the police station Intz collapsed. He was taken to the General Hospital, where Drs. Moth, Dawson, and Tiel dressed his wounds. His condition is serious, internal hemorrhages being feared. Teneych was placed under arrest.

MOSES TAYLOR PYNE HURT.

Kicked Several Times at His Stables in Princeton by a Horse He Was Looking Over.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 12.—Moses Taylor Pyne, one of Princeton's most widely known millionaires, a Trustee of the University and one of its greatest supporters and benefactors, met with a painful accident this afternoon. He was kicked several times by a spirited horse at his stables on Mercer Street.

Mr. Pyne was driven from his home on Stockton Street, which is usually designated by the name of "Drumthwacket," to his stables for the purpose of examining a new horse with a view to purchasing it. Scarcely had Mr. Pyne gone inside the horse's stall when it began to kick, and before he could get away he had been struck by the horse several times in the right side and lower parts of the body.

The groom that had driven him to the stables and another of Mr. Pyne's employes happened to be near, and running to his aid, helped him away from the animal.

Only for their ready assistance Mr. Pyne might have been fatally injured.

As it is, he has received painful injuries on the body, most of which are bruises, but escaping without any broken bones.

The groom and other employes assisted the injured man to his coach and he was quickly driven home. Dr. Wyckoff, the family physician, was then summoned, and hurrying to Mr. Pyne's home, dressed his wounds. The doctor pronounced the injuries not very serious, but will attend Mr. Pyne until he is able to go about again, which in all probability will not be for several days.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN QUITE ILL.

Suffers Relapse of the Grip—Condition Not Thought Serious.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 12.—Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is quite ill at the Hesperus Hotel, and his wife and two daughters are at his bedside. Just at present his condition is not considered serious, but is in the nature of exhaustion, or a relapse of the grip.

SWISS BELL RINGER DEAD.

William H. Peak, Who Was Once Wealthy, Dies a Poor Minstrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NILES, Mich., July 12.—Dispatches received here from Belvidere, Ill., announce the death there of William H. Peak of this city. Mr. Peak, the original Swiss bell ringer and harpist, had been long before the amusement-loving public of America. He in his palmy days amassed a big fortune in the theatrical business, and was known among the profession from coast to coast.

He introduced Sol Smith Russell to the public, the now celebrated actor first appearing before the footlights with the Swiss bell ringers. Of late years Mr. Peak met with reverses, and he traveled the last year earning a living with his harp. He leaves a widow, who lives here, and two sons, one residing in Chicago.

PENSION LEGISLATION WANTED.

Committee from the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is investigating the Pension Bureau with a view to recommending remedial legislation in the interest of the veterans, spent the day in the Commissioner's office. In addition to examining and discussing the ruling of which so many complaints have been made, the committee spent considerable time in investigating individual cases of alleged hardship. The committee, it is said, will visit President McKinley after its work is concluded and discuss the subject with him, although its report will not be ready before the National Encampment in September.

What it will have to say to the President is not known, but if the more violent enemies of Pension Commissioner Evans could have their way, the committee would not stop short of demanding the Commissioner's removal. Some of these, including Department Commander Joseph W. Kay of New York, butonholed the committee at the close of its session and tried to make the members see the advisability of such a demand. There is no evidence, however, that the committee will step beyond its announced intention of recommending changes in the Interior Department's rulings.

CHEAP TELEPHONES IN CHICAGO.

New Company Offers Them Free Until Subscribers Number 10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—La Salle Street today heard the first tangible news of the "rival telephone" project. Albert G. Wheeler of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company is preparing the prospectus of his company and making plans for financing it.

The plans of the new company are closely guarded, but it is believed that the owners of the telephone franchise intend to start with a capitalization of $5,000,000 4½ per cent. ten to twenty year gold bonds and $5,000,000 of capital stock. At the outset it is understood only half the issues will be offered for subscription. With the money thus to be realized it is proposed to construct three main conduit trunks radiating north, south, and west from the business centre of the city. At the limits fixed by the ordinance the wires will be brought up and continued on poles.

The company hopes to progress far enough to have 4,500 Instruments in service before the beginning of next year. The service will be gratuitous under the term of the contract by which the Illinois Company acquired the right to use the Stroger automatic system, until such time as the subscribers number 10,000. Then a straight rate of $72 a year will be announced.

Bonds in a Box of Old Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—William F. Blair, a custom house broker in the employment of G. W. Sheldon & Co., invested $4 in a box of old clothes at the annual sale of unclaimed goods at the Government warehouse to-day. When he opened the box he found in it indemnity bonds of the Equitable Investment Company of Council Bluffs, Ia., to the amount of $3,000, and a lot of old clothes and furs. The box had been in the warehouse more than a year. It was addressed to W. J. Morse, in care of A. A. McLeary, Room 1,503 Fisher Building. At this address nothing is known concerning either of the men named. Blair has written to Council Bluffs to ascertain the name of the owner of the bonds.

Ex-Senator Whyte Denounces Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte, in a speech in the Orphan's Court, this afternoon, made a bitter attack upon trusts, and said unless their power is curtailed the country will be brought to ruin. The argument was in connection with the case of Joseph Gottschalk, whom the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company is trying to eject as joint trustee under the will of his father, the late Albert Gottschalk, who left an estate valued at over $2,000,000.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

CALLED CHANDLER "LIAR"

The Two New Hampshire Senators Started to Go Outside to Fight.

THE GALLINGER INVESTIGATION

Charges of Violating Civil Service Law Cause Hard Words and Much Bitter Feeling.

CONCORD, N. H., July 12.—The hearing of the charges against United States Senator Gallinger, accused of violating the civil service laws, was concluded to-day without apparent results, except a bitter colloquy and threat of a personal combat between Senator Chandler and Senator Gallinger and accusations by Mr. Chandler against Commissioner Brewer that he had prejudged the case in favor of the defendant, accompanied with the promise that the President will be asked to remove him.

The trouble began when the taking of testimony had been practically ended.

After an exchange of opinion as to the opening and closing of the case, and the admission of evidence after the close of the hearing, argument, and brief, Senator Chandler remarked:

"The commission seems to have found out everything connected with this investigation, except who wrote the assessment penned to the office holders, who fixed the sums to be assessed, who directed the envelopes, and who sent them out. The essential things have not been ascertained. The commission was called here to do this and fine these men."

EXCHANGES OF HOT WORDS.

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Brewer: "I object to these things being taken down."

Mr. Chandler—Very well; I will say it without having it taken down.

Mr. Brewer—Not in this room; this is my room, and I pay for it.

Senator Chandler—I am not to be muzzled in this room; I have my rights.

Mr. Brewer—You have no rights except those of a gentleman.

After a further colloquy, in which each by implication declared the other not to be a gentleman, Mr. Chandler proceeded to say that the man most wanted in connection with the investigation did not happen to be present.

"Mr. Thayer is in this city to-day, and I believe he has been kept away by Senator Gallinger," said Mr. Chandler.

Senator Gallinger and his counsel, Attorney General Eastman, at once shouted: "That is absolutely false; it is not true."

Mr. Eastman then called Mr. Chandler a liar, and said: "I do not care if you are a United States Senator."

Senator Chandler retorted: "And I do not care if you are Attorney General and are defending criminals when you should be prosecuting them."

Senator Gallinger appealed to the chair.

Senator Chandler said: "Men who call other men liars do not need protection. I repeat, I believe Senator Gallinger has kept Mr. Thayer away."

Senator Gallinger shouted: "You don't dare to come outside this room and say that."

"I will go outside and say it," replied Senator Chandler, starting for the door.

Friends restrained both men, and after a few minutes of confusion the hearing went on.

Senator Gallinger read a prepared statement alleging that the case against him had utterly collapsed and protesting against its further continuance. He then left the room and his counsel, Attorney General Eastman, spoke with a view to softening the harsh words he had used to Senator Chandler. The latter made a similar concession to Attorney General Eastman, and under such happy auspices the meeting adjourned, probably never to resume. The Commissioners will not leave town until to-morrow, but there is little likelihood of any further action being taken.

A DOCUMENT PRODUCED.

Only two witnesses were heard at the morning session.

They were Postmasters Henry Robinson of Concord and H. A. Spalding of Nashua. Their testimony was to the effect that campaign circulars asking for assessments for campaign purposes had been sent out, as alleged in the charges.

Before any witnesses were heard, Senator Gallinger asked permission to make a personal statement, in which he called attention to assertions printed in the editorial articles of a Concord paper and in dispatches from Concord to a New York paper, which he alleged were untruthful. The assertions referred to by Senator Gallinger were made in stories which alleged that the present charges are based upon the finding of a letter in Concord addressed to a man in Rye, N. H., containing a check for $100 and instructions to use the sum "circumspectly" among the indifferent voters of Rye. It was also alleged that the check was signed by Senator Gallinger. This the Senator denied. This incident was not connected with the hearing, and Senator Gallinger's statement was not made a part of the record.

Postmaster Robinson said that he received one of the assessment circulars. He was asked if he had the circular in his possession, and replying that he had, produced it and gave it to the Commissioners, who filed it away. This incident caused considerable surprise.

Mr. Robinson said that he had mentioned the fact of receiving the circular to Senator Chandler, and upon the advice of that gentleman had sealed it up, and he had shown it to no one until this time. He was asked to contribute $100, he said, and he wrote to the Civil Service Commission asking them as to his right to contribute under the law. He was informed that he could not contribute. Copies of the correspondence between Mr. Robinson and the Commission were introduced as part of the evidence, and Mr. Robinson closed by saying that he did not contribute.

Postmaster Spalding was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1896. He said that he received one of the circulars on which the charges in this case are based, but that he did not contribute. When Chairman of the State Committee, he said, he personally signed the assessment circulars which were sent out, but none were sent to Federal officeholders except to Senators, Congressmen, and Judges of the Federal courts.

THAYER SHOULDERS THE BLAME.

By direction of Mr. Brewer, Special Agent Wales read correspondence between the commissioners and William S. Thayer, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1898, whose name was signed to the assessment circulars. The commission, it appeared, had asked Mr. Thayer whether Senator Gallinger, as Chairman of the State Committee, had directed or requested the Treasurer to send out the assessment circular. Second, whether the committee had taken action, by vote or otherwise, requesting the Treasurer to send out the circular. Third, whether the Treasurer acted as a citizen in sending out the letter, or only as the agent of the State Committee. Fourth, what knowledge Senator Gallinger had of the Treasurer's action and what connection he had with it.

Mr. Thayer had replied that he was elected Treasurer of the State Committee on Sept. 27, 1898, and that in that capacity he had collected and disposed of the funds of the committee.

"Being an officer of the committee," said he, "I acted on my own responsibility and am answerable only to the committee for what I did."

In a letter later Mr. Thayer said that neither Senator Gallinger nor the State Committee made any suggestions about the circular, but knew about its being sent to Federal officials.

A letter from Louis V. Hoyt, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, contained a statement of Mr. Thayer and a letter from Senator Gallinger in reply to the same, saying that the matter of assessing was never discussed and only acted upon by the committee.

The Senator's letter referred to informed the commission that the charges against him were concocted by evil-minded, malicious persons, and that the complaints were not made in good faith, but for the purpose of revenge, and were not worthy the attention which the commission seemed to be giving them. A further letter from Senator Gallinger stated that he, personally, "did not at any time discuss with Mr. Thayer or suggest to him the names of those to whom the assessment circular should be sent."

Senator Chandler makes a statement tonight declaring that Commissioner Brewer "prejudged the case and conducted it in a partial manner; that he showed great discourtesy to the complainants, and made it impossible for the case to be fairly and fully presented."

It is understood that Senator Chandler will ask President McKinley for the removal of Commissioner Brewer on these charges.

WOULD BUY THE NOMINATION.

R. P. Schott, Candidate for Congress, Says He Will Act Honestly or Not, as His Opponents Elect.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 12.—R. P. Schott of Cadiz, the millionaire inventor and manufacturer, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, is out in a card in which he gives what he claims to be the practical solution of the Congressional situation in his district.

He asks that the nomination be put to the highest bidder, and he will lead off with $10,000, and in order to beat the Garfield law, will not give anything to be elected, but in case of election he agrees to donate the salary to the purpose of sending four students from this county to a college, giving them $500 each or $250 a year, or if any county prefers, he will give it two students at $500 a year.

Mr. Schott holds that if Congressmen pay for the honor, it should be done in a straightforward and legitimate way that will do the most good to the community, instead of prostituting liberty and government by buying votes. He says that if the voters want bossism and corruption, then sham should be cut out of it, and if all candidates will agree that they are a set of polluted scoundrels, and that they like and prefer to keep it up, he will agree to put more genuine corruption into the canvass than any other man, or suffer defeat at the polls.

GEN. WHEELER'S MISSION.

He Declines to Speak About It, but It May Be to Report on the Extent of the Philippine Forces.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler passed through Chicago to-day bound for the Philippines. Speaking of his mission he said:

"I am ordered merely to report to Gen. Otis, and do not know what I shall have to do when I get there. I expect to return by December, when Congress meets. Being in the army I felt that I had no right to remain idle all the Summer and Fall, and asked to be sent on active service."

The only intimation Gen. Wheeler gave as to the purpose of his mission was in reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of the situation in the island acquisitions. He said:

"I do not understand, and no one in Washington seems to understand, why it is that our people over there seem to have no idea of the forces to which they are opposed. Gen. Otis makes no estimate, and you will have observed that neither Gen. Lawton nor Gen. MacArthur makes mention of those forces in his reports."

Asked if he were sent by President McKinley to make an expert report on the situation Gen. Wheeler replied: "I am merely to report to Gen. Otis."

Miss Annie Wheeler, the General's daughter, accompanies him to Manila. She goes out as a Red Cross nurse without pay, and intends to remain as long as health permits or her services are needed.

WHEELER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Certain Alabama Politicians Trying to Have It Declared Vacant.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, July 12.—An organized movement has been inaugurated among Alabama anti-imperialists and the politicians of the Eighth Alabama District who have for years been trying to get Gen. Joseph Wheeler out of the path of their ambitions to have his seat in Congress declared vacant by the Governor. A similar effort was made when Gen. Wheeler was in Cuba, and it went to the point where the Attorney General rendered an opinion in which he declared the seat legally vacant.

About this time Gen. Wheeler made his brilliant record at Santiago and that made him the idol of his people and broke up the movement to wrest his seat from him. His adversaries seem to think the proper time more fitted for an attack and say his departure for the Philippines and his absence from the country will justify the Governor in declaring his seat vacant. The politicians are making use of the anti-expansion sentiment in their effort to oust Wheeler, and newspapers close to the Governor give color to the presumption that the latter will declare Wheeler's seat vacant, especially as he himself has aspirations for the Senate in 1902, and he is bound to regard Wheeler as a competitor.

CHICAGO'S DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Tillman, McLean, Williams, and Tom L. Johnson Invited to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Besides Mayor Harrison and John C. Sheehan of New York, invitations to speak at the Democratic mass meeting to be held at the Auditorium next Thursday night will be forwarded to Senator Tillman of South Carolina, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, John R. McLean of Ohio, and ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, who formerly represented the Cleveland district. Of course Mr. Bryan will receive an invitation, but there will be no formality in his case, as he is regarded as the big drawing card of the meeting.

The selection of Messrs. McLean and Williams to make addresses from the same platform is regarded as significant, for they are both candidates for Vice President.

HIS NAME SERVES HIM WELL.

Willie Work Gets a Post Office—Harry Doolittle Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—If there really is anything in a name, the Postmaster General has struck a blow for good Government in appointing Willie Work to assist the Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind. His competitor was Harry Doolittle.

They were the only men on the Civil Service Register in that neighborhood, and when it came to a choice between Doolittle and Work, there could be no doubt of the result.

Some of the people in the department, however, in speaking of the case, pronounce the name "Willie Work" with a rising inflection.

A SPECIAL POST OFFICE FLAG.

Officials at Washington Not Agreed as to Its Adoption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—One of the problems with which the Post Office Department is now grappling is the question whether or not it shall have a flag of its own. Those who favor the plan argue that in other countries the Post Office Department has a distinctive flag, and that the United States should not fall behind the procession.

The only design which has yet been submitted is from Chicago, and has a background of white crossed diagonally by red bars. In the centre is a circle of blue, with white stars, inclosing a man on horseback. This figure is supposed to represent the typical mail carrier, though it is pointed out that a trolley car in the blue circle would be more up to date. Underneath are the initials "P. O. D." in white. The flag has a fringe of gold.

Bankruptcy of William G. Henry.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., July 12.—Justin R. Whiting of this city has been appointed trustee in the matter of William G. Henry, bankrupt. Before the referee in bankruptcy, Mr. Henry has filed a statement that his liabilities

around Newtown Creek was struck by lightning and exploded, immediately igniting. Three alarms were turned in, and the oil in the other tanks was preserved by being pumped into the tanks of the Queens County Oil Works. Although the fire will burn until all of the oil in the damaged tank is consumed, the flames were got under control in a short time. The damage will reach about $4,000.

Sydney Howell, eleven years old, of 40 Driggs Avenue, while crossing Winthrop Park on his way to the oil fire, was struck by lightning and knocked down. He was carried into the saloon of Herman Michael at Monitor Street and Nassau Avenue bleeding at the right ear. The boy's skull was fractured. He was taken to his home in an ambulance by Surgeon Hickman of St. Catherine's Hospital.

Joseph Fitzpatrick, sixteen years old, of 110 Berry Street, was also struck, at the corner of North Sixth Street and Wythe Avenue. He was taken home by Surgeon Bullwinkle of the Eastern District Hospital.

Lightning struck and set fire to a tool shed at Decatur and Sixth Avenues, in the navy yard. On account of its close proximity to several shops, two alarms were sent in to the Brooklyn Fire Department, but the fire was extinguished by the fire force of the navy yard with a damage of $100.

The two-story brick building back of the box factory of George Reeves, at 129 Greene Street, was set on fire by lightning. The flames were put out after a damage of $2,000 had been incurred. Sewer mains at Seventh Avenue and Third Street and at Warren and Clinton Streets burst, causing the street pavement at both places to cave in.

In the Red Hook section and in the neighborhood of the navy yard many cellars were flooded. In East New York, Flatbush, and other outlying sections a number of trees were blown down, and several houses were damaged by the wind. Passengers on the different trolley lines were frightened by the freaks played by the lightning with the overhead wires.

Two trolley cars belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were struck by one bolt of lightning at Sheepshead Bay Road and Brighton Beach crossing about 8 o'clock last night. The bolt tore the roof from a car of the Marcy Avenue line, which was approaching the crossing on its way from Coney Island, and leaned to the roof of Car No. 2,449 of the Brighton Beach line, coming from Brighton Beach. The roof of the latter car was partly torn off.

Both cars were carrying a number of passengers, who were severely shocked. There was a wild scramble to get out of the cars, and a great deal of excitement among the women and children. So far as was learned there were no casualties of a serious nature, and the police received no report of the accident. The cars were taken to a repair shop, and the passengers transferred to following cars.

ELECTRIC STORMS PLAY HAVOC.

Dwellings, Barns, and Stores in Frewsburg, Canandaigua, and Other Places Destroyed by Lightning.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—At 3 o'clock this morning lightning caused the destruction of half the business portion of Frewsburg, near this city, including C. F. Myers's drug store, J. B. Putnam's grocery, C. E. Carpenter's harness store, the Town Clerk's office, Wheeler's jewelry store, Bert Thayer's dwelling and restaurant, C. A. Kyle, drugs: Dr. T. J. Whitney's office, N. S. McCall, lime and cement; W. H. Gillman's barber's shop and residence, and Dr. K. A. Sweet's office. Loss $20,000, partly insured.

During the night lightning also damaged J. R. Flagg's barn and Mrs. Foster's house. The village has no apparatus for fighting fires. This electrical storm was the most severe ever known here, and continued througbout the night.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 12.—A fierce electrical storm passed through this place this morning. The Canandaigua Congregational Church steeple was struck and badly damaged. Several other places were struck, but no serious damage was done. At the office of the Western Union Telegraph company the fuses were burned out and a pile of messages near the wires were burned. The farm of Elizabeth Keegan, north of the village, suffered, the barn was destroyed, with many tons of hay, harnesses, implements, and grain. The loss here will reach $5.000.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., July 12.—The large barn on the farm of Joseph Bohall, near Bellwood, was struck by lightning this morning and burned. The loss was $1,500, with no insurance. The barn of John and Charles Horton was also struck and burned, loss $500; insurance $200. The residences of Charles Overton and Mrs. Edward Cody in Harrisburg were struck and badly damaged.

TYNGSBOROUGH, Mass., July 12.—Lightning struck and destroyed the barn owned by Olive E. and Selpha M. Plaisted, in Varnum Avenue, to-night. One horse and thirty-one cows were killed. The loss will reach $10,000.

LIGHTNING CAUSES DEATH.

W. Shirley of Perth Amboy Killed Under a Tree at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 12.—The most severe electrical storm of the season passed over this city to-day. William and Joseph Shirley of Perth Amboy, N. J., were struck by lightning while sitting under a tree, and the former was instantly killed. The latter was badly burned, and his recovery is doubtful. Two buildings were struck and burned.

DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL.

The friends of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School braved the storm in fair numbers last night to attend the first graduating exercises in the new building of the school, at 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, for which it left the old place in East Ninth Street a number of months ago. There were fifty-five graduates in the carpentry, plumbing, machinist, and painting departments.

A. S. Solomons, general agent of the Baron de Hirsch fund, presided, and behind him, on the wall back of the platform, hung handsome pastel portraits of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, the work of his daughter, Miss Aline E. Solomon. Between them hung two American flags. Mr. Solomons in his address, after urging the boys to remember the Baron de Hirsch fund, added:

"Bear in mind also the relations you bear to the flag which protects you—that flag borne in honor on many a battlefield, and borne always to victory! I remember with pride that four of our boys last year entered the army in the war with Spain and did their duty as American citizens. Never forget your citizenship, which, next to your God, you have a right to hold in the greatest adoration."

Superintendent J. Ernest G. Yalden, of the school; Alfred R. Wolff, Prof. McMurtrie of the University of Illinois, and Mr. Shrigley, of Williamson College, near Philadelphia, the largest trade school in America, also spoke. Mr. Yalden distributed the certificates of graduation in the course, which is one of five and a half months, and awarded prizes to Harry Ginsburg, in the machinists department; Samuel Klein, carpentry department; Emanuel Kasberg, plumbing department; Harris Kuschner, painting department, and Louis Kraus and Simon Sipkein, for mechanical drawing.

John J. Ferry, Jr., the instructor in carpentry, was called blushing to the platform to receive a set of silver drawing instruments, which the boys in the carpentry department had subscribed to get for him. He also got a present of a watch fob from the boy who, he said, was originally the worst boy in the carpentry class.

Splendid examples of the boys' work in all departments were on view.

CHILD LOST, NOT KIDNAPPED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—While the entire police force of Chicago was trying to find and rescue little J. Roderick Adam from a supposed kidnapper, the boy wandered about the streets of the city for more than a week. By night he slept in hallways and during the days he ran errands, sold papers, and fought with the street gamins, who robbed him of his shoes and stockings and other clothing.

Fever seized the boy yesterday, and he crawled under a big bush in Lincoln Park, to live or die. Two tramps saw a pair of little brown, sunburned legs protruding from under the bush and dragged the child out. They were caring for him in a rough but kindly way when Park Officer Gard and Animal Keeper Cy De Vry became suspicious of their actions and took them into custody. When they found who the boy was Mr. and Mrs. Adam were notified and hurried to clasp their child in their arms. The kind-hearted tramps were showered with thanks and released from custody.

Young Tennessee Woman Disappears.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., July 12.—Miss Ida Carr, aged 26, daughter of David Carr, one of the wealthiest men in East Tennessee, disappeared ten days ago from her home at Old Town, and no trace of her has since been secured. It is rumored she was kidnapped by two men, but her family do not believe it. They think she committed suicide, as she was in ill health.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION

Republicans at Lexington Meet to Nominate a Governor.

W. S. TAYLOR SURE OF SUCCESS

Convention Adjourns Over Night After a Spirited Fight on Adopting Resolutions Without Debate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 12.—The Republican State Convention to-day completed all its work except the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a ticket. It would have nominated part of the ticket to-night but for the fact that it became entangled in misunderstandings regarding the adoption of the report on rules.

The evening session was not one of parliamentary decorum. The delegates were kept waiting for over two hours for the Committee on Credentials, and were not in good humor after that time over any questionable rulings or anything else.

The Taylor men have had their way in everything to-day at the district meetings, the committee meetings, and in the convention. They have the permanent organization as completely as they had the temporary organization, and have reconciled the colored element by making a negro secretary of the convention, with a long list of white assistants.

The Stone and Pratt men are still holding secret conferences at midnight, with reports that Judge Pratt may accept the nomination for Attorney General, but Col. Stone declines a minor place, and it is reported that he does not want Judge Pratt to go on the ticket. Efforts are said to have been made to-day to get Gov. W. O. Bradley to come over from Frankfort and address the convention, but he is not here, and he is not now expected, as the convention will remain in continuous session to-morrow till its work is complete. The Committee on Resolutions is ready to report.

There is nothing unusual in the resolutions except that civil service reform is not indorsed in the plank commending President McKinley for recent modification of the civil service rules. The platform favors the prosecution of the war in the Philippines to a successful termination and the final settlement of all questions relating to the new possessions. The resolutions strongly indorse the administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Bradley and the services of Senator Deboe.

The convention was called to order about 2 o'clock this afternoon by C. M. Barnett, Chairman of the State Committee. Secretary Hampton read the call for the convention, after which Chairman Barnett congratulated the party on the favorable auspices under which the convention assembled.

Mr. Barnett then announced the temporary officers of the convention, as selected last night, and introduced as the temporary Chairman, Congressman Vincent Boreing, who was received with an ovation. Chairman Boreing reviewed the history of Kentucky politics during the past four years under Republican administration, and predicted the election of another Republican State ticket and the Electoral vote again for McKinley.

Mr. Boreing referred to the Spanish war and the duties and gains incident thereto, and appealed to all, regardless of party affiliation, to unite to end the administration of Democratic rule which made possible the enactment of laws inimical to the interests of the Commonwealth and the removal from office of men who were entitled to administer the affairs of institutions at whose head they stood.

After his address Mr. Boreing announced the members at large for the Committees on Resolutions, Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Rules and Order of Business. The eleven Congressional districts were then called and reported their respective members of the committee.

A long debate occurred on a motion to refer all resolutions without reading or debate. As this motion was believed to be intended to anticipate resolutions of protest from the colored men against Gen. Taylor, it brought out the colored orators in great vehemence. The Chairman finally ruled the motion out of order until the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business had been adopted.

Recess was then taken until 8 o'clock P. M.

The Auditorium was filled again before 8 o'clock, but the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report. The large crowd was entertained with a band concert and oratory. Chairman Boreing at 8:45 o'clock called the convention to order for business. It was moved to proceed with the reports on resolutions, rules, &c., but the Chairman ruled the motion out of order and held that no other report could be considered in advance of that on credentials.

The speaking was resumed by S. H. Kash, "Uncle Elijah Patrick" of Magoffin County, and H. S. Irwin of Louisville.

After a recess, taken while awaiting the Committee on Credentials, Judge W. H. Holt of Frankfort addressed the convention. He was followed by E. F. Franks of Owensborough and Albert S. White, colored, of Louisville, and others.

It was after 10 o'clock when the Committee on Credentials appeared. The Mambrick-Todd delegation of Louisville was not seated, and was refused fractional representation. This anti-Taylor delegation returned to Louisville before the evening session. The contest on the Third Ward in Louisville resulted in both delegations being seated, with the vote divided. There were no special lines drawn in favor of Taylor. There was no minority report, and the report was adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Judge James B. Breathitt of Hopkinsville for Chairman and Albert S. White, colored, of Louisville, for Secretary. Judge Breathitt addressed the convention on the issues of the campaign, and especially on the issue of Goebelism as exemplified at the recent Democratic State Convention, and as it is expected to be applied at the next election.

The majority report on rules provided for the reference of resolutions without debate and the minority report for immediate consideration. The majority report was adopted. Then ex-Congressman D. G. Colston rose to a point of order that the vote had been taken on the majority report without consideration of the minority report. After a long debate on this question the convention took a recess till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. GAGE ANSWERS McANENY.

He Says the Letter on Civil Service Violations Was Written Without Knowledge of Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Gage talked this afternoon about the letter which he had learned, through the newspapers, had been sent to him by Mr. McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, part of which he had read. He was not prepared to make an elaborate answer to the criticisms of Mr. McAneny, but he commented generally upon the character of the letter and directed attention to some statement that appeared to him to have been made without careful inquiry about the facts.

"It seems to me that it would have been fairer on the part of Mr. Aneny, if he intended to attack the Treasury administration of the Bureau of Appointments, to make a personal inquiry on the spot. If he had come here to institute such inquiries before writing his letter, it would have been dieffrent in some respects."

After reading over the assertions of Mr. McAneny regarding the alleged violations of the civil service law in the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Gage said that there was a difference between Deputy Collectors and the "agents and clerks" described by Mr. McAneny as the same things, and that there were not "sweeping changes" made in that service.

"There is no more sincere advocate of the merit system than I am," he said, "and soon after reaching this office I insisted that the Collectors be urged to comply strictly with the law in making appointments. In most cases they have accepted that instruction, but out of some twenty Collectors there are perhaps four or five who have maintained that the law confers upon them the right to appoint their deputies, and the courts have upheld them. I am assured that quite 80 per cent. of the Collectors have complied with the law. When the matter brought on litigation, the President withdrew some of the offices in dispute from the operation of the law. It is not correct or just to say that the advice of the Treasury produced no 'apparent effect.'"

As to the intimations that many appointments have been made in the Treasury "since the opening of the war with Spain" without regard to the civil service law, Mr. Gage said that he was informed by Mr. Deland, who represents the Civil Service Commission in the departments, that perhaps 150, instead of "many hundred," men had been appointed in the time mentioned, and that all were appointed with the approval of the commission, and were eligible for appointment.

Many of the clerks employed to get out the bonds authorized by Congress were taken from the eligible registers, but all were dispensed with after the work was closed, according to law. None of those clerks or any others were transferred into the classified service, and no others had been transferred without the approval of the commission.

Mr. Gage said that it was not fair, in criticising the action of the department in making appointments from the competitive list, to exclude the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which employs the largest number of persons in any one division of the Treasury service in Washington.

"At the head of that bureau," said Mr. Gage, "is a Democrat; kept there by the strict regard of the head of the department, for the civil service law and the merit of the incumbent.

"Mr. Worthington C. Ford was not removed. When I took office he came to me and said that whenever his place was wanted, a hint to that effect would be all that would be necessary to get him out. He was a good officer, but there were reasons, not affecting his integrity, that led me to inform him, after a while, that his resignation would be acceptable. I think there was some public benefit from the change made in that office. But if Mr. Ford had desired to stay, he would never have been removed."

As for the complaint by Mr. McAneny that the Secretary has wrongfully permitted the payment of salaries to persons appointed irregularly, Mr. Gage said:

"The interpreter of the law for me is the Controller of the Treasury. When the vouchers for the pay of an employe have been approved by the subordinate officers who know of their employment, and the Auditor has found the account correct, it goes to the Controller if there is any further question. If he says that under the law they shall be paid, I would be impeachable if I refused to pay the clerks. If he should decide that the clerks should not be paid and I should pay them, I would also be impeachable."

GOV. TYLER WOULD BE SENATOR

Announces that He Will Make the Canvass Against Senator Martin—Free Silver Will Be a Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Gov. J. Hogg Tyler to-night makes a formal announcement of his candidacy for the Senate, in opposition to Thomas S. Martin. The Governor has been expected for a week or more to make this announcement. He, however, did not do so until he had thoroughly informed himself of the temper of the Democrats of the State, and especially those of the country districts. There Gov. Tyler considers himself by long odds the strongest.

The Governor will enter upon the campaign with the determination to win, and it is pretty sure to be a fight to a finish. Mr. Martin's opponent is an original free-silver man, while he was converted to that faith only a few weeks before the assembling of the convention that nominated Bryan. Mr. Martin, too, has for years been a railroad Attorney, and his election, it is claimed and hardly denied, was due to the influence of those corporations. It is upon this issue largely that the Governor will make his fight against his opponent. He does not expect to take the stump, but will rely on his friends.

It is apparent that free silver will cut no little figure in the race for the Senatorship. The gold men in the party will be quite sure to support Martin, not only because he may be regarded by his slowness in coming out for that side as not deeply wedded to that view, but because that element is disposed to think that the Governor is against the corporations. The Governor in his letter to-night, explaining his attitude and the reasons for his entering the race, insists that he is not to be the candidate of any section of the party in this State.

Despite this declaration, the gold men will be pretty apt to align themselves with the followers of Martin. The fact that the National Sound Money League is to hold its annual convention in October will add interest to the fight in Virginia. The leaders here see in this last action the determination to open the fight on free silver in the South. It is for this reason that Richmond has been chosen as the place of meeting of this body.

The coming of this convention as it will in the hottest part of the contest for the Senatorship will be sure to lend additional interest to that struggle.

NEW LABOR PARTY POSSIBLE.

A new labor party may be an outgrowth of the present dissatisfaction among the men on the surface roads of this city. Secrecy is maintained by the probable promoters, but General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor let slip a remark last night that may or may not indicate much.

Master Workman Parsons yesterday issued a call for a meeting of the Presidents of his six hundred local unions for to-night at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The reasons given for the call are to get money for the big mass meeting to be held Tuesday night next in Cooper Union, to give financial aid to the thirty men recently discharged from the various street car lines for alleged agitating and "Other most important business." It is under cover of the latter phrase, say those on the inside, that the new movement will be launched.

"The time has come," said Mr. Parsons last night, "for labor to close its ranks. There are great quasi-public corporations in this city which enjoy public franchises of immense value and there are no more hostile enemies of organized labor than they. The political organizations to which we have been giving our votes have in their power to compel these corporations to let their men organize if they will. But they do not seem to want to exercise this right, and we propose to make them."

"Will you form a new party?"

"It is too early to say. But we will fight these corporations to the last until we get our rights and all our rights. Mr. Vreeland can compel his men to come in servile submission to him, but he will be unable to quench their American spirit entirely. We have certain rights which we will fight for. The workers must stand together and use modern methods of getting justice. There are other ways than by strikes and boycotts."

LOCKJAW VICTIMS IN THIS CITY.

Five lockjaw victims were taken to different hospitals yesterday, as the result of accidents which occurred on July 4. Dr. Campbell and Dr. Schoonover of the Harlem Hospital declare that lockjaw is epidemic, and they cannot account for it.

Joseph Lavinsky, fifteen years old, of 20 Avenue D, who shot himself in the left hand on July 4, the charge from a blank cartridge entering the flesh, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in a critical condition. Tetanus anti-toxin was injected into his brain last night by Dr. L. W. Hotchkiss, one of the visiting surgeons, assisted by Dr. Reboaud of the Pasteur Institute. Two openings were made, one in the lateral ventricle and one in the frontal portion of the cortex. At a late hour last night the boy's condition was reported improved.

William McNulty, twelve years old, of 256 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was removed to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital suffering with lockjaw as a result of an accident with a blank cartridge July 4. Anti-tetanus serum was injected into his brain as a last remedy. The boy was afterward said to be somewhat improved.

William Rainberg, twelve years old, of 414 West Fiftieth Street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Lockjaw was brought on by an accident with a toy pistol July 4. Anti-toxin was administered.

Charles Roth, twelve years old, of 613 Eagle Avenue, shot himself in the left hand with a blank cartridge July 4. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital suffering from lockjaw.

John Knaffle, eleven years old, of 437 Brook Avenue, who was also taken to the Harlem Hospital in the morning, suffering from a pistol wound received July 4, developed lockjaw in the afternoon and died shortly afterward.

WANTS THE NICKEL PLATE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—There is a well-authenticated rumor in railroad circles here to-day that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is negotiating for the lease of the Nickel Plate Road from the Vanderbilts. The Lackawanna is now the through-line connection of the Nickel Plate on business to the seaboard.

Soldier Escapes from Prison.

News of another escape from the Governors Island Prison was received late last night. The escaped soldier, this time, is John Firsh of Battery A, Fifth Artillery, who ten months ago was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Recently the man's sentence had been commuted by the Secretary of War to one year's imprisonment. Firsh's brother visited him yesterday and a short time later the prisoner was missed.

Cannon Answers to Polygamy Charge.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 12.—Angus M. Cannon, President of the Salt Lake State of Zion, who was recently arrested on the charge of polygamy, appeared before a Justice of the Peace to-day and waived examination. He refused to say anything about the case.

POWER OF ART FOR GOOD

Paper by Prof. E. E. Brown at the Educational Convention.

BEAUTY A PERMANENT NEED

Important Place Occupied by Humor in Artistic and More General Culture —Work of the Convention.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 12.—The most interesting paper read to-day before the National Educational Association was one on "Art in Education," by Prof. Elmer E. Brown of the University of Chicago. In the course of his remarks Prof. Brown said:

"When we speak of art in education, I do not understand that we are speaking simply of a division or ingredient of education, but we are speaking of one of those vital elements which pervade the best education and make it worthy of the name of culture.

"In the sense of the beautiful, and whatever gives it strength and clearness, there is a subtile and pervasive sort of culture which goes with its possessor wherever he may go. It pervades and invigorates and vitalizes a man's thought, whatever it be that he thinks about.

"We can have no patience with an education which merely affects a man piecemeal. We demand of the schools that they shall transform and ennoble the human mind so that one who is educated shall be different in everything that he does, in his whole makeup, from what he otherwise would have been. We are constrained to seek for those things in an education which are far-reaching, universal, recreative. A practical education which sets up an artificial opposition between the beautiful and the useful is in danger of defeating itself. Beauty is a permanent human need, and education without due attention to things beautiful fails to give flexibility, elevation, freedom—qualities which are necessary to the full attainment of the useful.

"The taste which has been quickened by the sight of a noble picture is a new power for the appreciation of other pictures. It is a great gain to any one when fine music has taught one to appreciate other fine music, and still greater gain when it has fairly introduced him to exquisite and majestic harmonies of nature. Architecture, too, has been influenced by an appreciation of the beauties of nature.

"The current demand for a larger artistic element in the instruction in the schools ought not to be apprehended simply as the demand for one thing more in our crowded school curriculum. It is rather to be regarded as a growing recognition of one of the essential and universal aspects of all instruction. Art is the free expression of the inner personality. So the artistic spirit carried into the little details of school life is found to have everywhere a far-reaching significance.

THINGS TO BE AVOIDED.

"It is not desirable that a schoolroom should be so decorated as to seem like fairy land, when the child first enters it. Better that he should not find it bewilderingly enchanting. Let him find in the schoolroom things that grow upon him, as he continues to live with them. Let there be no singing of cheap and catchy songs, or worse yet, of excessively emotional melodies. Let there be no straining after elaborate grace of gesture, or undue expressiveness in reading. Let there be no honeyed sweetness in the intercourse of the teacher with his pupils. If art is to have any place at all in our scheme of education, let it have opportunity of reaching its own proper lessons—lessons of quietness and confidence, of harmony, of proportion, and of clear-grained truthfulness.

"Humor undoubtedly has a very important place in purely artistic culture, and also in the more general culture to which fine art is minister. The schools will profit greatly from their associations with the artist, if they may thereby help the children to a better appreciation of what is truly humorous and what is truly pathetic. The laugh has a large place in society of all grades; particularly among the less educated there is great craving for the things that are laughable. Humor is the great aesthetic possession of the multitude.

"May we not say that the end of all aesthetic culture is to attain unto a true appreciation of the 'beauty of holiness?' Some one remarks of Archbishop Lund that when he spoke of the beauty of holiness, he meant no more than decorum in public worship, the beauty of a well-ordered church, and of proper intonation and genuflection.' It may be that in different ways our own conceptions are as superficial and inadequate. But the moralists and the artists are little by little leading us to a more perfect understanding.

"And it is to be hoped that the scientists and philosophers are leading us by slow degrees to a fairer view of the relation of truth to the other ends of the highest human endeavor. The nearer we get to the ultimate heart of things, the more intimate union do we find between the good, the true and beautiful. It is ony by drawing near to the heart of things that we can gain that pervasive kind of culture which goes forth with the man into every field of activity which he may enter; because it is only in this way that we can transform the man himself, rather than some mere patch or province of his being.

"Essential goodness and essential truth belong to the heart of things, and in them we find elements of such universal culture. But essential beauty has a charm all its own—a peculiar freedom and vitality which we cannot do without. The 'flower in the crannied wall' leads out into all the mysteries of the being of God and of man, but it does so only for one who has learned to see the strange deep beauty of the flower."

CONVENTION HARD AT WORK.

The conveniton settled down to steady, hard work to-day, there being eleven departments holding sessions in the afternoon, in addition to general sessions both morning and evening.

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Colorado, read a paper in the general session bearing the suggestion title of "Quo Vadimus," which bore upon relations existing and which ought to exist between the school and the home.

A. Harvey, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, in dealing with "Fundamentals in Teaching" struck a responsive note in outlining how far the individual freedom of the teacher is bunded by the organization of the school curriculum.

In the several department sessions almost the entire gamut of education was discussed, from child study through the kindergarten and grammar grades, the polytechnic and art branches, to the ultimate points of a business college curriculum on one hand and the university course on the other.

David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, and Dr. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia University engaged in a discussion on the practicability of a National university, a question of the greatest interest and importance to educators as well as the cultured people throughout the country.

In addition to these various phases of educational effort, the highly specialized form of education adapted to the needs of the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded has been under consideration; the physical education has not been neglected, and a patriotic tinge has been given to the proceedings by a discussion before the Herbart Society of the significance of the frontier in American history.

Miss Gertrude Edmunds, Principal of the training school at Lowell, Mass., read a paper on "Child Study in Normal and Training Schools." In discussing "Problems in Artistic Rendering," Miss Katherine M. Ball, Supervisor of Drawing, San Francisco, contended that children's standard of excellence is regulated by what they have seen or what they have heard.

The Nominating Committee met to-night and agreed upon the following list of officers, who will be balloted on to-morrow: President—A. P. Corson, ex-State Superintendent of Schools of Ohio; Vice President—E. Oram Lyle of Pennsylvania; Secretary—Irwin Showhard of Winona, Minn. (incumbent;) Treasurer—C. G. Pearse, Superintendent of Schools, Omaha. As there is no known opposition to the candidates mentioned they no doubt will be elected.

Icehouses Destroyed at Albany.

ALBANY, July 12.—During an electrical storm here this evening, lightning destroyed the ice houses of Austin & White, on the river front, in which was stored 10,000 tons of ice; fully covered by insurance.

Providence Bank Liquidates.

PROVIDENCE, July 12.—The Globe National Bank wound up its affairs at a meeting of the stockholders to-day. A liquidation dividend of 120 per cent. was paid on each share of stock. The capital stock is $300,000.

NEW YORK IN THE THIRTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in reading in your paper of June 25, 1899, the article, "An Old New York Fireman, Jimmie Mackey," who used to run with No. 5 Engine, and desire to know if any one is living who remembers New York in the thirties. I was particularly interested, because I, too, ran with No. 5, not as a fireman, but as a boy. Perhaps I can interest "Jimmie Mackey" by relating some circumstances connected with my early life and share with him in memory. I was born at Bloomingdale on June 3, 1821. My father's country place was just five miles from the City Hall in the park. Our gate was on the Bloomingdale Road, opposite Burnham's celebrated tavern, just about where Tenth Avenue intersects the Boulevard now, and our house was situated where is now the corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. My father's (Jacob Barker) Winter home was 73 Beekman Street. And now comes my connection with Engine No. 5.

Back of the old Dutch Church on William Street, between Fulton and Ann, were two engine houses, one on Fulton Street, No. 4, and one on Ann, No. 5. All the boys of the nighborhood ran with these engines. I and Bob Floyd, son of Widow Sarah Floyd, bakers, 58 Beekman Street, and young Deming son of Deming, cabinet-maker, 56 Beekman Street, and other boys ran with No. 5. We all had black leather belts "to hold our wind," and on the front of the belt on a white ground was the figure 5. We were banded together, and the moment the fire alarm sounded at the City Hall off we went to the engine house. Of course we were all too young and small to man the ropes, but we ran with the engine and made all the noise we could. "Jimmie Mackey" will no doubt remember the Quaker Dandy engine No. 13, whose home was on Dover Street, a few doors from Franklin Square. Charles Collins, a Quaker opposed to slavery, kept a store on the corner of Franklin Square and Dover Street, and sold only free sugar and molasses and free cotton. When the fire engines were delivered to the companies they had only plain iron on brass mountings. No. 13 was the first one to have theirs silver-plated and to put a leopard skin cover over the hose between the arms of the engine. The members were all what were called Quaker gentlemen, but they all took boxing lessons from Barrett, in Hudson's Alley, back of the Park Theatre. But to return. When the fire alarm was sounded (fire up town) No. 5 would start up Nassau Street to Chatham, and at Pearl Street they would meet No. 13, which had come from Dover through Franklin Square. These companies were rather friendly, but would race up Chatham Street to the Bowery, and if by chance they came up with the red-shirted butcher boys' engine a fight often resulted and the scientific Quakers caused some astonishment. We boys called it fun and much enjoyed it. I wonder if "Jimmie Mackey" remembers Sands's drug store, corner of William and Fulton Streets; Bussing & Co., dry goods, corner of William and Ann; Wilson & Co., cracker bakers, 73 Fulton, and Dr. James Milnor's Church, (the Chapel,) corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets, and the chain put across Beekman Street during the hours of service every Sunday. "Jimmie" mentions John P. Moore, the gunmaker at 202 Broadway. I think it was No. 206. He will no doubt remember John Milhau, the druggist, 183 Broadway, (the firm still exists at the old stand.)

The first money I ever made was as follows: I went to Nantucket to visit my grandmother, Sarah Barker, born Folger, (who died there aged ninety-four,) and with two other boys started out on the Island to the lily ponds, rolled our trousers up above our knees, and waded in to gather lilies, but soon ran out bringing leeches on our legs, which were streaming with blood. I filled my shoes with water, and going in and out of the pond soon collected enough leeches to fill my shoes, and, then barefoot, through the sand, managed to way back to town, put my leeches in a glass jar, changing the water every day for two weeks. When I returned to New York I took my leeches to Milhau's drug store and asked him what he would give for them. He said they were good for nothing, (they only used Spanish leeches,) and would not bite. I laughed and told him I knew better. When asked what I wanted for them, I said, "anything you will give," and he handed me three Spanish quarters, 75 cents.

Perhaps "Jimmie" remembers the row of brick houses on Broadway which were pulled down to make way to build the Astor House. Of course he remembers the Park Theatre and the booths erected all around the City Hall Park railing on the Fourth of July, and the colored women who sat at the iron gates evenings crying, "Hot corn!" I remember well the great fire of 1835 and the big panic of 1837, which broke all or nearly all the insurance companies in New York. I have a manuscript list of 119 failures of the first houses in three weeks. The failure of the banking house of the Josephs started the panic. I remember well the Helen Jewett murder, and knew "Corneel" Vanderbilt and saw Tyrone Power play "The Irish Lion." "Come hire, Mr. Demfire, and I will give you a taste of my shillalah." Speaking of Tyrone Power reminds me of the splendid stock company of the Park Theatre, in which there were Tom and Harry Placide and Hamblin and others. After the play was over they would meet such men as Fitz-Greene Halleck and repair to Winderst's oyster cellar, 11 Park Row, and enjoy themselves over hot whisky punch until the early morning hours. Footpads had relieved gentlemen of their watches and money as they crossed the park at night. So when the gathering at Winderst's departed, instead of crossing the park they went outside the iron railing and up Broadway. The story goes that Harry Placide left first, and, passing up Broadway, stubbed his toe and fell on the sidewalk. Soon Hamblin came along humming a tune. Placide said, "Ham, is that you? help me up." Ham said, "Why, Harry, is that you? I'll try. Can't do it, Harry; but I will do the next best thing to it. I will compromise and lie down by you."

There is no end to my memory of old New York, and I would delight to make "Jimmie" happy, but I must not tax you further. ABRAHAM BARKER.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1899.

REPORT OF THE PARK BOARD.

The City Record yesterday contained the report of the Park Board for the quarter ending March 31. President Clausen reports on the various improvements, including a survey of the completed Riverside Park from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He declares the Winter to have been exceptionally severe as regards damage to the trees and plants, and reports a great number destroyed. The receipts from rents, privileges, &c., amounted to $11,640. The appropriations for the two boroughs were $876,080, of which $267,027 was on hand March 31.

For the Bronx, Commissioner Moebus says the park area is about 3,864 acres, of which nearly one-half is comprised by Pelham Bay Park. About $3,200 was received for rents, &c., and $36,281.40 was expended. That figure includes $2,975.31 for the maintenance of the Botanical Gardens, and nearly $400 for preparing ground for the Zoological Gardens.

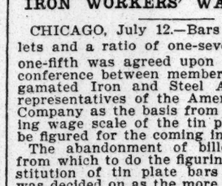
Commissioner Brower, for Brooklyn and Queens, reports a balance of $397,847.28 in the account of "labor, maintenance, and supplies," with outstanding contracts amounting to $14,181.09. The sum of $1,600 was received for privileges.

IRON WORKERS' WAGE SCALE.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Bars instead of billets and a ratio of one-seventh instead of one-fifth was agreed upon to-night at the conference between members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association and representatives of the American Tin Plate Company as the basis from which the sliding wage scale of the tin plate works will be figured for the coming industrial year.

The abandonment of billets as a basis from which to do the figuring, and the substitution of tin plate bars in their stead was decided on as the more equitable, from the fact that the bars do not enter into so many items of finished steel products. The change of ratio was simply a necessary detail attending the change of base. The change is an important one, and each item in the long list of details going to make up the new scale had to be gone over carefully by both sides before any headway could be made toward its adoption.

The long conference will, in all likelihood, end to-morrow and the mills of the American Tin Plate Company will resume operations next Monday. The advance, which the men will secure over last year's scale of wages, will figure out about 15 per cent. if the predictions made to-night hold good at to-morrow's conference.



Good Digestion makes pure blood. Strengthen the stomach with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure your Indigestion and Nervousness. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

MAINE STEAMSHIP AGROUND.

The Horatio Hall, for Portland, Strikes Middle Ground Shoal, but Is Pulled Off Without Injury.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., July 12.—The Maine Steamship Company's steamer Horatio Hal, bound from New York for Portland, Me., with freight and passengers, ran upon Middle Ground Shoal in Vineyard Sound during a thick fog early this morning. As soon as it was seen that the steamer was fast the tug Gypsum King went to her assistance, and the steamer was floated at 8:30 o'clock and proceeded toward her destination. She struck on a sandy bottom and so far as could be ascertained was uninjured.

A fog prevailed at sea nearly all night. This morning there was an occasional rift, and persons who are in the habit of keeping a sharp lookout to seaward as the fog lifted, saw a large steamer on the shoal about five miles off shore. She could be seen only at intervals, and her identity could not be made out. The tug put out as soon as possible to render what assistance she could. She found that the steamer had taken ground hard, but that her hull apparently had not been harmed by the contact. The Hall was going at low speed on account of the fog, and her engines were stopped immediately when she took bottom.

A line was run aboard the steamer, and after several pulls, assisted by the rising tide and the steamer's own screw, the tug brought her off into deep water. After an examination, which disclosed no serious injury to the steamer, she resumed her passage to Portland. She was reported from Handkerchief Lightship at 9 o'clock and from Pollock Rip an hour later.

Those on the tug report that the accident was not attended by any serious excitement on board the steamer, as the Captain declared that the accident was not serious, and that the steamer could be floated easily.

PORTLAND, Me., July 12.—The steamer Horatio Hall of the New York Line, arrived at her wharf in this city this evening several hours late, because of grounding on Middle Ground Shoal, in Vineyard Sound this morning. The steamer had been stopped so that the officer on duty could hear the fog signal. The current set so strong that the steamer touched on the shoal. The shock was hardly felt, and after the tug Gypsum King had helped her off she proceeded uninjured.

The Dewey Home Fund $13,698.74.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Dewey home fund is slowly increasing, and to-day amounts to $13,698.74. Among those who contributed to the $225.59 received to-day by Treasurer Roberts were William C. Whitney, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, and James J. Marlin. It is a curious fact that of the 17,609 contributors to the fund the majority lives in Brooklyn.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Commander Winslow, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Gen. H. L. Arnold, United States Army; C. H. Hamilton, Puerto Rico; A. R. Palmer, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—William Angus, Hartford.

FIFTH AVENUE

THIRD AVENUE ROAD PLANS

Storage Battery Cars May Be Used on the Dry Dook Line.

COMPACT WITH METROPOLITAN

Latter to Use Third Avenue's Broadway Tracks for Trolley Cars — Amsterdam Avenue Outlook.

Some interesting features of the plans of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were learned yesterday. One of these was that the company is finding it possible to reach amicable understandings with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in that section of the city where the two lines compete for traffic on the same thoroughfares. Another is the fact that the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, an extensive line both on the lower west side and the east side, which is now controlled by the Third Avenue through an ownership of the majority of its stock, is likely to be operated by a system of storage battery cars. If the change is made, the present rails on the Dry Dock will be replaced by heavier ones.

The Dry Dock line now runs through twelve miles of streets, with a double-track road, the northern terminus of which is at Thirty-fourth Street and the East River, and the southern terminus at Battery Place. The Third Avenue system includes the Third Avenue Road, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Road, the Union Railway Company Road, and the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Road, the last-named being the only one the stock of which is not owned by the Third Avenue stockholders entirely. The Union Railway is to retain the overhead trolley, while preparations are now being made to install the sub-trolley system in the Third Avenue and Forty-second Street Roads.

The fact that the cars on the Dry Dock road have to go for such lengths along river fronts where the water is continually percolating through the soil makes it undesirable to employ the sub-trolley system there, and the Directors are considering the idea of introducing a motor power new to the city on this line, namely, the storage battery car. They have not definitely decided the matter, as they do not intend to change the motive power on the Dry Dock line at once, but it is said the chances are that the storage battery system will be the one chosen.

William N. Amory, Secretary of the Third Avenue Road, said last night that a trial of the storage battery cars had been made over the Dry Dock line, and that they had proved eminently satisfactory. The economy in the change of motor power was readily demonstrated. Two cars equipped with storage batteries were used on the Grand Street branch of the line, running for four weeks, covering a distance of over 4,000 miles in that time. The track is an old one, and designed for lighter cars, and the full use of the motors, which are capable of giving a speed of sixteen miles an hour, whereas half that speed could not be effectively used on the Grand Street line, was not obtained. Nevertheless, the results were gratifying. It was estimated that if all the cars on the line had been storage battery cars, $28,000 in the cost of traction alone would be saved in a given period of nine months.

"The number of cars," said Mr. Amory last night, "needed to carry a given number of passengers, would be much less if the storage battery system were substituted for horses. The storage battery cars would hold twice as many passengers as the horse cars, and would go, of course, much faster. But we would not greatly, if at all, reduce the number of the cars on the line, because experience has shown that in cases where a much improved service is given by better motor facilities the traffic increases tremendously, demanding increased carrying capacity."

Mr. Amory said that a storage battery car would weigh many times more than the horse cars now used on the Dry Dock route. Ten tons twelve would be a fair estimate of their weight. They would make the trip from the East River to the Battery in half the time taken by the horse cars now in use, and no power would be lost if motors designed for a lower rate of speed than that furnished by the motors used in the experiment were employed.

Mr. Amory said that the change of motor power on the Third Avenue line would probably be an accomplished fact in September.

"It should have been accomplished a month ago," he said, "but there is such a boom in the business of electrical supplies all over the country that the manufacturers could not supply us with what we wanted. The construction has also taken us longer than we expected."

It was also learned last night that the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies have included the agreement, previously foreshadowed, by which the Third Avenue grants to the Metropolitan the right to run its sub-trolley cars over the tracks of the Third Avenue Company on Broadway, from West Fifty-ninth Street to West Sixty-fifth Street, after the Third Avenue Line has completed its electrical equipment there.

The Metropolitan sub-trolley cars now have to make a considerable detour to get from Fifty-ninth Street and the Plaza, at Eighth Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, whence they turn up through Broadway, formerly the Boulevard, to reach Amsterdam Avenue. They have to go west on Fifty-ninth Street to Columbus Avenue and thence north, and as the Metropolitan cable cars also traverse Columbus Avenue the congestion on that thoroughfare between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets is sometimes pretty bad.

This congestion will now be avoided in future, and an important saving of time effected for the Metropolitan Company by the agreement with the Third Avenue. This agreement must be sanctioned by consents of property owners to each corporation, and then be approved by the city. It is believed that the necessary property owners' consents have practically all been obtained, and no obstruction on the city's part is anticipated. The terms of the agreement could not be ascertained last night.

It is further said that negotiations are proceeding well toward an amicable agreement by which the Third Avenue sub-trolley cars will be run over the Metropolitan tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, thereby settling that vexatious matter, which recently stirred up so much public feeling.

The new sub-trolley cars in Third Avenue are to be run on steel springs set under the tracks from end to end of the road, five feet apart. This is an idea of Superintendent Robertson, and it is thought will save the rails much unnecessary pounding, and give travelers greater comfort.

OREGON VOLUNTEERS HOME.

Reach San Francisco on the Transports Newport and Ohio — Now in Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The United States transports Newport and Ohio, bearing the Oregon Volunteer Regiment from Manila, arrived here to-night.

The vessels were sighted early in the afternoon, and soon the shrieking of steam whistles, the clanging of bells, and the firing of cannon announced that the first batch of returning volunteers from Manila were nearing the shores of California. Within a few minutes the streets were thronged with people wending their way to the docks and to the heights overlooking the bay, intent upon catching a glimpse of the transports as they steamed up the harbor under the escort of a score of vessels which had been made ready for the arrival of the steamers. The roofs of the warehouses were crowded with people, and from scores of flagpoles streamed the Stars and Stripes.

Steamers, tugs, yachts, and even small rowboats were soon making their way as fast as possible toward the Golden Gate. The Reception Committees boarded the tugboats Sea Queen and Governor Irwin and headed for the ocean. On board the Irwin were the Harbor Commissioners, the officials of the National Guard of California, and Gov. Geer of Oregon and his staff. On the Sea Queen were the representatives of the press, the band furnished by Mayor Phelan, and many invited guests. The revenue cutter Golden Gate, bearing Federal officials, was soon under way, and she was joined by the Federal quarantine boat from Angel Island. Then there were boats at the disposal of the Red Cross and other societies, and many chartered by private parties.

As the transports slowly steamed up the harbor the soldiers gathered in excited groups on deck, and some climbed into the rigging, where they shouted and cheered like mad. The health officials boarded the vessels, which changed their course toward the quarantine stations, where the doctors will make a thorough examination of the men.

It is yet undecided whether the Oregon volunteers will be allowed to land in San Francisco before returning to their Oregon homes.

HOUSE OF REFUGE INQUIRY.

State Board of Charities Will Aid in Investigating Charges Against the Hudson Institution.

ALBANY, July 12.—The State Board of Charities at its regular meeting to-day had under consideration the abuses said to exist at the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, which charges were made by State Controller Morgan in a statement issued to the public last week. In conjunction with the inquiry, which was held behind closed doors, the board conferred with the new Board of Managers of the Hudson Reformatory, the following members being present: Fulton Paul of Hudson, Dr. Thomas Wilson of Claverack, Mrs. Marcus Chase Powell of Ghent, and Prof. Herbert E. Mills of Vassar College.

Prof. Mills submitted to the Board of Charities a copy of testimony taken at an unofficial investigation held at the institution on Saturday last, when Prof. Mills, Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Paul were present. A request was made for this statement, but the managers refused to permit it to be given out for publication because it was not taken under oath. In substance it bears out the testimony in almost every particular taken by Secretary Hebberd of the State Board of Charities and Deputy Controller Gilman. This is learned from an authoritative source. The conference between the two boards went into session shortly before the noon hour. At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Hebberd gave out the following statement:

"The board was waited upon by a committee of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, who, it appears, are already conducting an examination into the affairs of the institution with a view to the correction of any abuses which may be found to exist therein. The board accordingly instructed its Committee on Reformatories to act concurrently with the Board of Managers with a view of rendering them any assistance in their work that may be found necessary. The Committee on Reformatories consists of E. H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, E. V. Stoddard of Rochester, and Mrs. Beekman de Peyster of New York City.

INSPECTION OF ALMSHOUSES.

Many of Them Found to be Lacking in Fire Escapes.

ALBANY, July 12.—It was shown at to-day's meeting of the State Board of Charities that the inspection of the almshouses throughout the State had revealed a lack of proper fire protection in the line of fire escapes and apparatus for those institutions.

The organization and incorporation of the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn was disapproved. The incorporation of the Skene Hospital for Self-Supporting Women in the City of Brooklyn was approved. The incorporation of the Women's Aid Nursery of Brooklyn also was approved, the purpose of this institution being to provide a day nursery where working mothers may secure board, lodging, and care for their children by the day, week, or month, and generally to care for such children as the Directors may think advisable.

The incorporation of the Little Mothers' Aid Association of New York City also was approved. The objects of this association are to give Summer-day outings to those little girls who have no share in the vacations provided by the Fresh Air Fund; to provide schools for the instruction of these girls in home-making, including lessons in the making and mending of clothes, and the selection, preparation, and cooking of foods in a hygienic manner.

A report from the Board's Committee on Almshouses showed the necessity of changes and improvements in a number of almshouses, including the one on Blackwell's Island.

OPIUM FACTORY RAIDED.

Revenue Agent Thompson Swoops Down on a Pell Street Plant in Full Operation.

A mess of poppy leaves and other sleep-promoting, dream-compelling ingredients simmered in a big copper caldron on a stove. Now and then Sam Lung put down his opium pipe to stir the mess with a stick and poke the fire. Three other Celestials moved about lazily, filling small jars and cans with a black mixture that looked and smelled like molasses. Two more reclined on filthy cots and stared toward the low, grimy ceiling as they whiffed the noxious drug with which Chinamen of all sorts and conditions and many white men, too, for that matter, are wont to seek oblivion from the hard realities of an unkind world in a world of unrealities peopled with beautiful phantoms.

The temperature in the basement of the rear tenement at 9 Pell Street would have been intolerable to a white man in such sweltering weather as prevailed yesterday, without the presence there of the caloric engendering stove, but the terrific heat did not disturb the placidity of the makers and smokers of opium.

Once more Sam Lung stirred the mess in the caldron and then turned and reached for his pipe. As he did so his gaze wandered mechanically through the basement window. A startled look came into his eyes and he uttered a low cry that aroused his listless companion to instant activity.

Filing swiftly from the narrow passage across the yard and making directly for the basement came six white men and a Chinaman, revolver in hand. Other eyes in the apparently uninhabited double building had also seen them, and in a twinkling frightened faces of women were thrust from every window. The leader of the white men was Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson. The others were his deputies, Officers Hobart, Fellows, Long, Taylor, and O'Neill, and an interpreter. They were making the raid on an opium factory that has been in operation in this city for five years.

The women screamed, the Chinamen in the other parts of the tenement jabbered and gesticulated excitedly and ran out. In a few minutes all Chinatown was massed in Pell Street before the entrance to the narrow passage at No. 9.

Meanwhile one of the men had slipped out of the rear basement and vanished like a spirit before the eyes of the revenue officers. The five others were fairly trapped, and finding escape was impossible, quietly submitted to arrest. They said their names are Moy Mow, Wu Tung, Tom Ling, Tom Lee, and Sam Lung. They all declared that they worked in a laundry and were not engaged in the manufacture of opium.

In the place nearly seventy-five pounds of opium in various stages of manufacture or packed in tins and jars ready for use were found. This and the materials and utensils for making more were seized by the officers, who took their prisoners to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, where they were locked up for the night. "We shall have plenty of time to rest, for we shall get four years," the interpreter overheard one of them remark. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields this morning.

Mr. Thompson said last night that he had long had the place in Pell Street under observation. From thirty to fifty pounds of opium have been made and disposed of there every week. The duty on opium is $10 a pound.

INSANE MAN'S WILD RUN.

Bowls Over Women and Children and Climbs an Electric Light Pole.

An insane man ran through upper Second Avenue last night, bowling over women and children like so many ninepins, and disrobing as he ran. Timothy Kane, thirty-four years old, of 1,808 Third Avenue, was the man. He has been out of his head for some time, and not long ago was treated in Bellevue Hospital.

He began to disrobe at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, and got as far as One Hundred and Eighth Street, with three policemen in hot pursuit. When he got to One Hundred and Eighth Street he wore one garment only, his trousers. He took refuge on an electric light pole, going up the iron spikes with the agility of a monkey. Once up he declared his intention of taking a swim, and said he would give a diving exhibition.

The policemen managed to coax him down by promising him a new bathing suit. When they laid hands on him he was held until an ambulance took him to the Harlem Hospital.

PLAY NO GAMES FOR MONEY.

American Whist Congress Resolves to Bar Gambling Members.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The American Whist Congress to-day adopted the following resolution:

The American Whist League, believing that whist play for stakes is prejudicial to the interests of the game, because it perverts its true object and degrades whist from an intellectual and scientific amusement to a contest for money, reaffirms the declaration in opposition thereto that was unanimously adopted at the first congress and hereby resolves;

That all games played for money are and shall be strictly prohibited at all meetings of the league. It is hereby made the duty of the league to bar from all league contests of the congress any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this standing resolution.

BICYCLISTS COME TO GRIEF

Eight Women Have Lively Experience with Staten Island Hill.

THREE HAVE NARROW ESCAPES

Lose Control of Their Wheels on the Decline and Receive Bad Falls —All from Brooklyn.

A wheeling party of eight young women from Brooklyn, which started yesterday morning at the St. George Ferry landing, Staten Island, ended a short time afterward in disaster at the foot of York Avenue Hill, New Brighton, three of the riders receiving severe falls and injuries, and narrowly escaping with their lives.

The party consisted of Misses Anna and Therese O'Brien of 916 Lafayette Avenue; Miss Marion A. Shaw of 862 Lafayette Avenue; Miss Ada Wyng of Jefferson Avenue; Miss May Scheff, Miss Florence Hymes, Miss Long, and Miss Margaret Layter. They had organized the expedition last week, and as Staten Island was new to most of them, they were expecting a "dream of a ride," which it turned out to be, but not precisely the variety of dream they were thinking of.

One of the party being afraid to ride near the railroad track along which the route is usually taken goes, it was decided to go by York Avenue. This avenue as it falls toward the shore gives at first a good grade, which, however, changes suddenly to a very steep, straight decline. For three blocks the descent is 11 per cent. The paving there is Belgian block because the hill is too steep for macadam, and the avenue ends at the foot of the hill against fences and houses. Boys who know the ground thoroughly ride down this hill with brakes, but women never try it.

As the young women reached the top of the easier slope they were scattered. Miss Therese O'Brien was in front. She says she recollects hearing Miss Wyng say to her: "When you get to the bottom turn to the left."

After that she remembers nothing except the momentary desperate effort to catch the whirling pedals from which her feet had been thrown as the machine suddenly increased its speed, and then the mortal fear of awaiting the inevitable crash. She thinks she instinctively threw herself off as she saw the fence awaiting her at the bottom. She fell heavily and slid some distance along the paving.

People who were passing on the sidewalks shouted unintelligible warnings as she flew by them, as if they supposed she was doing it for fun, and then began to yell at the other young women who had begun the descent. Miss Anna O'Brien, who is a public school teacher, had seen her sister's misfortune, and for a moment lost her head, and actually pedaled faster, with the idea of giving some help. She is a good wheelwoman, but in a second her feet, too, were dangling and scrambling for the pedals, and her wheel was jumping into the air whenever it struck a pebble.

Frank McGuire, a young man who is a veteran of the Spanish war, saw Miss O'Brien coming, and at imminent risk of his life attempted to save her. He ran into the street and put himself at full speed down the hill, hoping to break the shock of contact. She overtook him like a flash, and with a quick reach he seized her. But she was going almost like a bullet, and she, McGuire, and the wheel went down with another crash. She said last night that McGuire undoubtedly saved her life, as she had lost all power of thought and action and would surely have driven straight against the fence.

Meanwhile several persons had run to Miss Therese O'Brien and lifted her from the roadway, Roundsman Shay of the sanitary squad, being one of them. The two girls had come one after the other so fast that nobody had time to think. While the first was being lifted, and men were running toward the other, a third girl came tearing down the avenue with white face, flying, fluttering skirts, and whirling pedals, gasping in her attempts to scream.

This was Miss Shaw. It looked as if it was raining Brooklyn girls over York Avenue Hill. She, too, had lost her nerve and swept over the brink of the decline before she saw her danger. Roundsman Shay left Miss O'Brien and, with another member of the sanitary squad, ran to meet Miss Shaw, the two men trusting that their united strength could stop her or at leas break her fall. The wheel swerved from them as if it was alive, and then tipped over, hurling Miss Shaw through the air. She fell hard and at full length directly in front of a pair of horses drawing a heavy delivery wagon. The horses were moving slowly, as it happened, and their driver pulled them to a standstill instantly. They would have trampled Miss Shaw in another step.

The other five young women jumped from their wheels just as they were starting down the hill and escaped with some bruises and a general shaking up. The three who had been hurt were carried into a drug store near which they had fallen.

Miss Therese O'Brien was severely cut about the face, and especially on her left eye, and had more bruises than she could count last night. She expects to be able to identify each of them by its separate ache to-day.

Miss Anna O'Brien was also badly cut about the face and eyes, and one of her elbows was dislocated. Miss Shaw had an ugly cut on one temple and another on the nose, and was much bruised about her body, besides suffering from shock.

Dr. J. Walter Woods, Assistant Register of Records, who has had medical attention they needed and Special Deputy Excise-Commissioner George L. Nichol invited the eight to go to his house, near by, and rest, an invitation which was gratefully accepted. None of the eight felt fit to ride again and all went to their homes by train and ferry in the afternoon. Several of the wheels were damaged, but none was wrecked.

The three who were injured, when they found no bones were broken or permanent damage done, began to worry over a protracted outing they had planned to begin next Saturday, fearing that they may be too much disfigured to engage in it.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING FRIEND.

Mrs. Hattie Lathrad Said to Have Stolen a Gold Watch.

Hattie Lathrad, twenty-nine years old, the wife of a Harlem business man, living at 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was arrested by the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station police last night on the charge of larceny. Mrs. Ida Maisch of 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street complained last May that her gold watch and chain, worth $75, had been stolen.

Detective Hallarahn was put on the case. He heard Mrs. Maisch's story, and his suspicion was directed toward Mrs. Lathrad, Mrs. Maisch's most intimate friend and a frequent caller at her home. Mrs. Maisch would not listen to the suggestion that her friend had taken her watch, but yesterday the police had additional reason to believe Mrs. Lathrad was the guilty person and placed her under arrest.

The police say the watch was pawned, and that it has been recovered. Mrs. Lathrad was in a state of collapse when brought to the police station. She declined to make any statement.

Waning Silver Sentiment.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

Judged by the drift of political events there is going to be a strong fight not only in the East, but in the West and South, to steer clear of any official declaration at present in favor of 16 to 1, and also to place the party in 1900 upon a platform which will meet the issues of the day so effectively that the party will be in a position to cope with the Republicans and fight them with determination to the finish in the Presidential election in November, 1900.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF BEEF
Is indispensable in the culinary department of every household.
Every jar signed in blue: Liebig

MAJOR GEN. J. S. CARR HERE.

Candidate to Succeed Senator Butler of North Carolina Stands on an Anti-Trust Platform.

The man who will in all probability succeed Marion Butler as United States Senator from North Carolina is at the Hoffman House. He is Major Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, and, to use his own words, is an "anti-trust, free-silver, bare-footed, and bare-headed Democrat." For a long time he was President of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, but when that corporation was absorbed by the Trust against his wishes he retired from business.

Major Gen. Carr served through the civil war, enlisting as a private, and in the recent trouble with Spain equipped two companies at his personal expense and advanced the money to pay off the First North Carolina Volunteers when they were mustered out. Members of the North Carolina regiments, many of them negroes, are to meet at Durham to-morrow and arrange for the presentation of a suitable souvenir to the General.

"It is true that my name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination," Gen. Carr said, "but I am in no sense a candidate, and would not accept a nomination. I declined it before; I would decline it again. But I am a candidate for United States Senator in 1901, and I stand squarely on an anti-trust platform.

"The greatest evil, which is growing and daily assuming large proportions, is the formation of trusts. Like a gigantic octopus, the immense aggregation of capital in the East is spreading out its long, monied tentacles, to gather in and feed upon all sections in defiance of the people, the law and the Constitution. Almost everybody is compelled to pay tribute. When the necessaries of life are high and farm products are sold at a loss, agriculture, the strong backbone of the country, must groan and bleed beneath the double burden. The trusts are unquestionably responsible for much of the trouble with which we are now afflicted. Where the evil will end none can say.

"The revenues of railroads are swallowed up, the existence of towns even has become precarious, the extreme limits of hunger, nakedness, and deprivation that men can bear and yet continue to be available working machines, are coolly calculated, to profit by, if need be. At the same time we are told that our export trade will be the greatest in the world, because the trusts have found a way to reduce the cost of labor on a par with or below the pauper's wages in 'foreign' lands.

"Democratic prospects in North Carolina are the brightest on earth. Populism is rapidly dying out there. I have no doubt that Democratic sentiment in the State is strongly for Bryan.

"The present Government was elected by a fusion of Republicans and Populists, but the administration has not been up to the expectations of the people. I have seen the reports of the probable resignation of Gen. Alger from the Cabinet. I cannot believe he will take any such step.

"I know nothing of what the Democratic National Committee will do in Chicago next week.

"I was a college mate and club mate of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck. He is one of the best fellows on earth, and in the South he has a legion of loyal friends."

TO DISCUSS NATIONAL CURRENCY

Sound-Money League Making Plans for a Convention in October.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Mr. E. V. Smalley, General Secretary of the National Sound Money League, was in Richmond to-day, consulting a number of gold-standard men with reference to holding a National currency convention in this city at some date in October next.

The President of the league is the Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, who was Secretary of Agriculture in Cleveland's Cabinet. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The Vice President for Virginia is William Royal of this city.

It is stated that a local committee, composed of prominent Richmond men, will be organized to take charge of the arrangements for the convention and of the invitations to speakers.

Secretary Smalley left for Hot Springs to-night to report to Mr. Ingalls, the result of his conference in Richmond, and it is probable that a call for the convention will be issued some time in August.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMANSHIP

Senator Jones, It Is Announced, Will Not Resign, as Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Post to-morrow will say: "Senator Jones of Arkansas will not resign his position as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This can be stated authoritatively, once for all. Two letters were received from him in this city yesterday in which he not only makes clear his intention of remaining at the head of the committee, but outlines work upon which he intends to engage as soon as he returns to the United States. His letters were written at towns in Switzerland and reported the Senator as improving in health. He was then preparing to go to Geneva to spend a week or more, "and," he said, "I hope to come home entirely well." He will reach this country about the first of September, will spend that month at Lake Minneconka with his married daughter, and will then go to Arkansas, remaining there until Congress convenes.

It is not known here whether Senator Jones will send a letter to be read at the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago next week, but if he does not, the members of the committee will be made acquainted with the contents of the letters which have already been received here.

BUTTLING APPEALS TO COURTS.

Latest Phase of His Fight Against M. J. Dady Over Election Officers.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn is after the scalp of his old political foe, Michael J. Dady. The ex-Sheriff has obtained from Judge Hurd of the County Court an order requiring Dady to show cause why he should not recognize Buttling as the responsible leader of the Fifth Ward and allow him to name the election officers for the official primaries in September and for election day. Dady has sent to the Board of Elections a list of names not approved by Buttling.

Buttling's action is the first taken under the new primary law. Judge Hurd has granted precisely similar orders on complaints sworn to by Magistrate Kramer of the Nineteenth Ward, William J. Extance of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and Andrew Jacobs of the Sixth Ward. These three are leading the fight against the Dady faction in their wards.

Local politicians are awaiting the outcome of this latest move in the Republican family row with interest. All of the cases will be argued before Judge Hurd next Tuesday.

TO INDORSE ALDERMAN FOLKS.

Citizens' Union to Support Him if Named by Republicans.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, after a prolonged meeting on Tuesday night, decided to support Alderman Homer Folks for the Assembly next Fall in case he is nominated by the Republicans of the district. This is the first step yet taken in the direction of an anti-Tammany campaign since President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, announced his intention of amalgamating the Independents and Republicans in an effort to displace Tammany.

The Twenty-ninth is naturally a Republican district, and as Mr. Folks was identified with that party previous to the formation of the Citizens' Union, it is the sense of the leaders of the latter organization that it will be possible for the two parties to unite on him as a candidate who will attract the entire anti-Tammany vote. The present Assemblyman from the district is Frank Bulkley, who is at odds with the Republican organization, and who, it is conceded, can hardly muster enough votes at the primaries to make his renomination a possibility. In case, however, that Bulkley should get the nomination Mr. Folks will be named by the Citizens' Union.

GEN. HENRY IN THE CITY.

Knows Nothing of Report that He Is to Succeed Gen. Brooke.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, late Military Governor of Puerto Rico, is in the city. Seen at the Grand Hotel by a reporter for THE TIMES last night, he said, replying to a question concerning a report that he was to succeed Gen. Brooke in Havana:

"I know nothing of it, and it is news to me. I do not think there is any truth in it. I am on waiting orders, and after a few days here am going to the New England Coast for recreation."

Gen. Henry's son and namesake has been appointed to a Captaincy. He has been assigned to one of the regiments being recruited for service in the Philippines.

ALGER REMAINS IN OFFICE.

Has No Intention of Resigning, but Feels Hurt, and Will Resign If Critics Can Convict Him of Error.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Alger to-day made a statement concerning the reports that he is about to resign from the Cabinet. When asked by a newspaper correspondent as to the truth of the rumors, the Secretary said:

"What do you mean exactly?"

"I mean to ask whether or not the stories that you are to retire from the Cabinet in the near future, are true."

"There is nothing in these reports but air," replied the Secretary. "I shall not retire this year, certainly, and cannot say as to the future. My private business and the State of my health will govern my future course.

"These constant assaults and repeated baseless reports are, of course, very annoying to me and extremely distressing to my family, but I have never yet retired under fire and do not propose to do so now. Nothing that I have ever heard of or known of has been so cruel as these attacks upon me. If my critics can point to one thing in my official career I have done that I ought not to have done, or I have not done that I should have done, I shall be very glad to surrender my present official duties."

THE GOVERNOR NOT TO RESIGN.

Secretary Youngs Denies the Rumor that Gov. Roosevelt Will Leave Office to Enter the Cabinet.

ALBANY, July 12.—Apropos of the statement made in public print that Gov. Roosevelt was about to accept a Cabinet portfolio and resign the Governorship of the State and that he had summoned Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Oyster Bay to confer with him on the subject, Secretary Youngs stated to-day that the Lieutenant Governor had been to consult with the Governor relative to improvements now under way at the Capitol, the awarding of the electric light contract, and other minor details.

A meeting of the Public Building Commission is scheduled to take place at Oyster Bay on Friday, which will be attended by the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker Nixon of the Assembly, Superintendent Bender, and Secretary Youngs.

GREENE MAY SUCCEED ALGER.

His Presence at Roosevelt-Platt Conference Commented On.

The presence of Gen. Francis V. Greene at the conference between Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt on Tuesday gave rise yesterday to rumors that, in the event of the retirement of Secretary Alger from the Cabinet, Gen. Greene would be urged upon the President for the vacancy. All the Republican leaders believe that New York should be represented in the Cabinet, and in view of Gen. Greene's education at West Point and his service in the Philippines during the war with Spain he is eminently fitted for the place.

Neither Senator Platt nor Gen. Greene would discuss the probability of the latter's preferment yesterday. Senator Platt declared his belief that Gen. Alger would not retire, and Gen. Greene was extremely noncommittal. He preferred, he said, not to talk about the matter, inasmuch as he had, so far, had no official intimation that the President intended to select him for any possible vacancy in the Cabinet.

ALABAMA IRON INTERESTS.

Republic Iron and Steel Men Inspect Plants — Two Large Concerns to Unite—Another to Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 12.—R. S. Warner of Chicago, President; John F. Taylor of Chicago, Treasurer; C. W. French of Chicago, Chairman of the Manufacturing Committee, and P. Kimberly of Pittsburg, a Director of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, are in this city. They came to officially inspect the company's properties in the district—the rolling mill at Gate City, rolling mill and steel plant at Birmingham, and the steel furnaces and coke ovens of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company at Thomas. Their visit will be followed, it is stated, by enlargement of several kinds, notably the quadrupling of the capacity of the steel plant at Birmingham, and an additional furnace at Thomas. The company will also operate general Southern offices in this city with W. H. Hassinger of the Gate City plant as Southern manager.

It is stated in reliable business circles that the Alabama Coal and Iron Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will be consolidated, giving the consolidation eight blast furnaces, an immense increase of coal and iron mines, and over a thousand coke ovens. The Alabama Company is a recently formed syndicate controlling the Clifton Iron Company, with two furnaces at Ironton; the Gadsden Furnace, Mary Pratt Furnace, at Birmingham; the Gate City ore and coal land purchases of the John Skelton Williams syndicate, and the Standard Coal Company, with extensive coal mines and coke ovens at Milldale and Brookwood, Tuscaloosa County, all capitalized at $5,000,000.

The Sloss Company has four furnaces at Birmingham and mammoth coal, iron ore, and coke properties.

The new consolidating is said to be well-nigh perfected.

A party of capitalists, headed by R. W. Kelly of New York and A. H. Plumb of Emporia, Kan., is in Birmingham. The gentlemen represent the bondholders of the Alabama Steel and Iron Company of Brierfield, which was recently bought in by them at court sale. It is said to be the intention of the visitors to recommence the operation of the properties on an enlarged and improved basis. They consist of blast furnaces, a nail factory and rolling mill, and a large tract of coal lands near Brierfield, in the best coal seam of the State. The properties have not been operated in several years, but are in good repair.

IRON PLANTS RESUME WORK.

Pottstown Bridge and Thomas Iron Companies No Longer Idle.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., July 12.—The shops of the Pottstown Bridge Works started active operations to-day after years of idleness. The force which commenced work this morning will be steadily increased until the different departments are filled up with at least 1,000 hands.

Work has commenced on an order for 10,000 tons of structural iron for the New York Shipbuilding Company, whose plant is about to be built at Camden, N. J. The order will keep the works busy for one year. It required one month to put the plant in order for the resumption of work.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 12.—The Thomas Iron Company's Hellertown furnace was put in blast to-day, giving employment to 150 hands, after a long suspension. The company's iron ore mines near Hellertown are being put in readiness for mining, after twelve years' idleness.

PIG IRON OUTPUT HEAVY.

Largest Increase on Record for the Week Ending July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The pig iron production for the month of June was the largest in the history of the United States. The American Manufacturer has compiled figures showing that the increased weekly capacity for the week ending July 1 was 1,689 tons, as against the capacity for the week ending June 1, the month previous. The increased tonnage was from 255,189 to 256,578, the greatest on record. This would have been augmented considerably, amounting to some 7,000 tons, but six furnaces in Sharpsville, Shenango Valley, closed down July 1 on account of a strike. The strike will reduce the tonnage during July.

The number of furnaces in blast was 234, a gain of seven, three being charcoal and four coke and bituminous. The 1,689 tons of increase was distributed as follows: Charcoal, 681; anthracite and coke, 79; coke and bituminous, 927. The weekly capacity of the twenty-one charcoal furnaces in blast was 5,915 tons, an average of 281.3 tons per furnace; of the forty-nine anthracite and coke furnaces, 33,212 tons, an average of 677.8 tons per furnace, and of the 164 coke and bituminous furnaces, 217,731 tons, an average of 1,315.5 tons per furnace. This is a high record for coke and bituminous furnaces.

The total weekly production in June of all the furnaces in the Allegheny County district, including the Rebecca Furnace, Kittanning, amounted to 62,722 tons, as against 62,460 tons for the month previous. In all there were thirty stacks in operation. Of the total amount of iron produced, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, made about two-thirds.

The production of all kinds of pig iron for the first six months of the year is 6,294,476 tons, against 5,869,703 tons for the first half of 1898, and 5,904,231 tons for the second half of 1898.

"At this rate of production," says The American Manufacturer, "the output for this year will be about 12,500,000 tons, and we do not think that it will vary 100,000 tons from this amount. It is not likely that the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast July 1 will be maintained at 256,878 tons."

QUARANTINE IN SANTIAGO.

Gen. Wood Orders that No Travelers Leave and that All American Hotels and Saloons Be Closed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—Gen. Leonard Wood, in command of the Department of Santiago de Cuba, issued General Order No. 34 to-day, establishing absolute quarantine. All officers of the Government and employes are forbidden to enter the city, with the exception of those belonging to the department. Major Carr and Surgeons Mendoza and Nunez are detailed to take charge of the fever patients in the city, which is placed under strict regulations. Other officers will have charge of the yellow fever hospital on the island.

The Mayor is directed to close all American hotels and saloons, to forbid other liquor dealers to sell intoxicants to Americans, and to arrest all intoxicated Americans or loiterers in saloons. The principal hotels and saloons are designated by name.

The pack-trains have been ordered to establish camps outside the city, and all the troops have been moved to Songo, except one company at Morro Castle.

The headquarters of all the departments were moved to-day to Cristo, and the railroad and steamship lines are forbidden to bring Americans into the city. No ships are permitted to touch at the wharves.

The strictest regulations have been established for the protection from fever of the soldiers at Morro Castle. Supplies are to be left at a road depot, and will be taken to the soldiers by teams from the camp.

No travelers will be permitted to leave here without having undergone five days' detention in camp.

Gen. Wood proposes to adopt heroic measures to stamp out the fever.

Thousands of Cubans are arriving with arms. They will receive three rations, but must wait at least a month for payment.

CAPT. WOODRUFF A FEVER VICTIM.

Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry Succumbs to Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Adjutant General to-day received a dispatch from Col. Comba at Boniago, near Santiago, announcing the death from yellow fever of Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry.

Capt. Woodruff was a native of the State of New York, and was appointed a cadet at West Point from the District of Columbia Sept. 1, 1867. He graduated in 1871, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, becoming First Lieutenant July 5, 1879, and Captain March 9, 1891. During the Spanish war he served as Inspector General, with the rank of Major, in the volunteers.

THE WEST POINT EPIDEMIC.

Two New Cases of Scarlet Fever Among the Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 12.—Two more cases of scarlet fever developed in the cadet hospital to-day. There is no change in the condition of those heretofore reported. Four other cadets were taken from camp to the hospital this afternoon with fever symptoms. There is talk about establishing a general quarantine about the post.

The entire squad of field music is under quarantine. All hops, concerts, and serenades have been declared off. The cadets are not permitted to call at the officers' quarters, neither are they permitted to mingle with visitors. Major Charles F. Mason, assistant surgeon, who is stopping at Cranson's while on leave, was summoned to West Point to-day to assist in prescribing for the patients.

Montclair Boy Dies of Tetanus.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 12.—Stanley Pierson, the eleven-year-old son of D. H. Pierson, died this morning from lockjaw in the Memorial Hospital, in Orange. Two weeks ago young Pierson bought a pistol for celebrating the Fourth of July, and by accident it went off, the charge entering his left hand. A week ago lockjaw set in, and, although anti-toxine was tried, the boy fell a victim to spasm after spasm. The doctors say it was a most remarkable fight against death.

Another Lockjaw Victim Dies.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—Lionel Briggs, a well-known boy choir singer of Kearny, died this morning at St. Barnabas's Hospital of lockjaw. He was taken to the hospital last night, and it was at first thought that his life could be saved. He was wounded on the Fourth of July.

Delirious Fever Patient Escapes.

Frederick Nickel, twenty-two years old, of 82 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, while delirious from typhoid fever, escaped from his home at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The police were notified, and immediate search was made for him, but up to last night he had not been found. He was attired in gray trousers and blue and white striped shirt. So far as known he wore no hat, coat, or shoes.

DROWNED

The Wanamaker Store.

The Road Flyers

NEVER mind what the real name of this bicycle is; we call it the "Road Flyer," and sell it for $16. It is a $40 worth on a Spring valuation. For information as to its character and speed, we refer you to the four thousand, four hundred and twelve riders we have equipped with this wheel since June 1st. With all our hunger for complaints to adjust, we have had not one unfavorable word for this wheel from this army of riders.

Sixteen Dollars for a thoroughly good bicycle, men's or women's. The Road Flyer, Junior, also, for juvenile riders,—$15 and $16,—and a wheel to trust.

The Selling of Summer Gowns

Prompt appreciation and acceptance of our offers of yesterday morning was to have been expected. It came. But this is not an ordinary collection of gowns; it is as unusual in quantity as in character. We are therefore enabled to repeat yesterday's invitation to help us lose $10,000 by taking it yourself in the form of

Price Cuts Averaging One-Half

on a collection of Women's Summer Costumes ranging in character from superb productions of Worth, Corne and other Parisian designers, at $150 and $200 each (formerly double) to the simplest New York made pique suits and skirts at $2 and $3.

In Suits and Skirts for Girls Summertime dress for the younger young women, of a character and stylishness you know all about, but at some unfamiliar prices, because they have just been reduced.

Most of the suits are in the light and delicate lawns and organdies for "dress up," more or less elaborate. Plenty, however, of the handsome, sturdy ginghams and piques for common wear. The original values have lost nothing, but the prices have suffered greatly.

$3.50 value for $1.75—Lawns, and dimities in pink, blue, green; guimpe styles; lawn or pique collars; braid trimmings. Sizes 4 to 10 yrs.
$3.50 value for $2—Sailor suits; figured ginghams; many colorings; pique vests; braid and embroidery trimming. Sizes 4 to 12 yrs.
$5.50 value for $3—Sailor suits; duck or crash; deep collars; insertion or braid.
$15 value for $7.50—Organdie, white and colored; suitable for party wear; rich in lace and insertion.

GIRLS' WASH SKIRTS
At 75c.—Of crash; trimmed in bands of white and navy blue lawn; sizes 8 to 14 yrs.
At $1.25—Linen; tailor-made; finished with buttons; sizes 8 to 14 yrs.
At $1.50—White pique; variously trimmed; braid, embroidery and insertion; sizes 6 to 12 yrs.; value up to $4.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Bathing Suits An exhaustive lot—all the usual sizes, all the correct styles in most attractive trimming. Ebb-tide prices:—

At $3, used to be $4—Black mohair; high neck, turnover collar; white or red braid trimmings.
At $3.25—Black alpaca; large sailor collar; vest; pretty white braid trimmings.
At $3.50—Novel and pretty; navy blue flannel; sailor collar; deep vest; white braid trimmings.
At $3.75—Black alpaca; sailor collar, belt and skirt all trimmed with polka-dot duck.
At $4, used to be $5—Fine flannel; large white duck collar, trimmed with red or blue braid.
At $6, used to be $7.75—Fine black or blue serge; sailor collar.

Second floor, Broadway.

30c Cotton Shirting Now 20c. Yd. All this season's choicest selections, about 75 styles in all,—pretty checks, plaids and stripes. A most desirable shirt waist fabric, attractive and durable. Yesterday they sold at 30c. a yard. All that remain, a good supply and wide choice, at 20c. a yard.

Tenth street.

Pictures 50c. Fac-similes of exquisite water colors. 400 pictures, artistically mounted; gilt frames with ornamental brass corners. Pretty touches of color that would be welcomed at higher prices. Yours for

50c. Each

Main aisle, Broadway.

The Ever-Needed Notions There's a special counter filled with notions, all good, worthy articles, on the Tenth Street Aisle, near Fourth Avenue. Take this list now, and, while noting how reasonable the prices, note also your needs:—

Gold Eyed Needles, 1c. paper.
Cabinet of Assorted Hairpins, 2c.
Cotton Tape, 1c. roll.
25-Yard Hand Sewing Silk, 15c. doz. spools.
Stocking Darners, with handles, 2c. each.
French Pin Books, 5c. each.
60-Inch Tape Measures, 2c. each.
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c. card.
5-Yard Black Corset Laces, 3c. each.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c. each.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Lace Pins, colored heads, 5c. dozen.
Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 2c. doz.
Aluminum Thimbles, 5c. doz.
Covered Dress Stays, 4c. doz.
Mohair Braid Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 5c.
Garter Elastic, ribbed and frilled, 12c.
Linen Tape, 3c. piece. Curling Irons, 2c. each.
Alcohol Lamps, 7c. each. Needle Books, 3c. each.
Hair Pins, crimped and straight, 10c. doz. papers.
Jeweled Hat Pins, 15c. ea. American Pins, 1c. paper.
6 and 8-inch Button Hooks, 2c. each.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c.
Featherstitch Braid, 6-yd. piece, 4c.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, 8c. doz.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 10c.
Basting Cotton, 5c. doz. spools.
Glace Skirt Belts, 3c. ea. 200-yd. Spool Cotton, 1c.
Milliners' Thread, black, 500-yd. spool, 5c.
Ounce Spool Black Silk, 18c.
Hair Crimpers, 1c. pack. Taffeta Ribbon, 8c. piece.
Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c. pair.
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, 7c. pair.
Scissor Sharpeners, 3c. each.
Prussia Binding, 12c. piece.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, 3c. pair.
Cotton Soutache Braid, 12-yd. piece, 7c.
Aluminum Hair Pins, plain, 3c. doz.; crimped, 5c. dozen.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases In many of the quotations below, the cost to you now is about what it will cost us to replace the goods in stock when these are sold. So that you may supply your needs cheaply now, or pay a penalty for procrastination in a few weeks:

Pillow Cases and Sheets of the best quality of muslin made.

PILLOW CASES			
42x36 in., 14c. each		45x38½ in., 17c. each	
42x38½ in., 15c. each		50x38½ in., 21c. each	
45x36 in., 16c. each		54x38½ in., 23c. each	
SHEETS			
72x90 in., 68c. each		90x90 in., 78c. each	
81x90 in., 74c. each		90x99 in., 86c. each	
81x99 in., 78c. each		90x108 in., 94c. each	
Bleached Pillow Cases and Sheets of well-known standard make.			
PILLOW CASES			
42x36 in., 12c. each		50x38½ in., 15c. each	
45x38½ in., 14c. each		54x38½ in., 16c. each	
SHEETS			
54x90 in., 36c. each		81x90 in., 48c. each	
63x90 in., 38c. each		81x99 in., 52c. each	
63x99 in., 44c. each		90x90 in., 52c. each	
72x99 in., 47c. each		90x99 in., 56c. each	

Fourth avenue

"Rutherfurd" Reading Chairs This is an arm-chair of entirely new design — comfortable, convenient, handsome. It's a well-built chair of oak or of imitation mahogany, upholstered in pantasote, red, or green, with heavy detachable seat cushion. There's an adjustment for writing desk or book-rest on the right arm. This adjustment contains a small drawer with patent inkstands and space for paper and other writing materials. We have a quantity of these splendid chairs to sell at $17 each, though $25 is the price regularly.

Fourth floor.

Interesting Collection of Dressing Sacques A showing worth your while. They are here in large numbers, in unexcelled variety. Prettily trimmed, well-fitting garments of sheer white lawns, —some in pink or blue,—that are selling swiftly at most reasonable prices. 75c. for the colored sort. $1 to $8.50 for those in white.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Striped Flannel Suits Coats and trousers only. Very popular. The goods have become extremely scarce, and thus more costly. Here are some stylish suits, at prices that remain low:

In light blue and gray; Herringbone weave; single-breasted at $10; double-breasted at $11.
In light gray, narrow stripe; stylish and cool; single-breasted, $10; double-breasted, $11.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Summer Corsets It's a singular taste that cannot be suited in this varied collection of corsets for Summer wear. We call the Lillian the best,—that verdict after years of experience and search for the best. Over a score of styles, at as many prices.

Then there are some other good sorts that are particularly low in price:

At 40c. and 75c.—Corsets of net and batiste, in long or short waists; these sell regularly at 50c. to $1.50.
At $1.75—Lillian, of strong net; long or short waists.
At $3—Lillian, of batiste; long waist, high bust. Same in French net, at only $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

"Mudge" Canner And Sterilizer Demonstrations of the use of this excellent contrivance for canning fruits and vegetables may be witnessed in the basement daily. They are interesting. They show the Mudge method to be quick, easy, clean and cheap.

One cylinder canners, $3, $3.50 and $5.
Two cylinder canners, $5 and $8.
Three cylinder canners, $5.
Four cylinder canners, $6, $7 and $12.
One adjustable jar holder and Book of Recipes with every canner.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts

A RAILROAD STORY DENIED.

Judge Hall Says the New Haven Line Will Not Be Absorbed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—The Register this afternoon publishes an interview with Vice President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, touching reports to the effect that the New Haven Company may be absorbed by the New York Central. Judge Hall is quoted as characterizing such rumors as "bosh" and "utterly unfounded on fact." Continuing, he said:

"The New Haven's relations with the New York Central and the Pennsylvania have been friendly for years, and will continue to be so. The lease does not affect us in any way, and we expect to be on hand to carry passengers just the same as usual.

"As to the rumors, I can say that there is no truth in them. There is no truth in the rumors that the Vanderbilts are coming in here to swallow up this line—absolutely none. The situation will continue to be as it has been, and all this absorption talk is pure nonsense."

Passenger Agents' Meeting.

Another conference of the Western Passenger Agents' Association was held at the Hotel Netherland yesterday with reference to the transportation to Western points of immigrants from transatlantic ports. Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, and L. H. Nutting, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, expressed their views. The final meeting will be held at 19 Broadway to-day, when agents of the steamship lines will be heard. Then a general agreement will be entered into and a statement will be made concerning it.

TO REGULATE DIVORCE LAW

Justice Beekman Prepares a Bill to Stop Collusion.

MODELED AFTER ENGLISH CODE

Measure to Come Up in Next Legislature—No Hope of Uniform Statutes for All the States.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court, prompted by the number of suits for divorce which are brought where the defendants make no answer, has prepared a measure which is to be presented to the next Legislature, and which, in the opinion of lawyers and jurists alike, will prevent to a very great degree any collusion between the parties to the suit.

Justice Beekman's measure is entitled "An act authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the First Division, to appoint an officer who shall be known as the Court Attorney." The act is modeled after the English matrimonial law, which provides for a Queen's Proctor, to whom papers in divorce suits are in certain cases sent, and who, under the direction of the Attorney General, may instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to the case which the Court may deem necessary or expedient to have argued. In case the Proctor thinks there is collusion between the parties to the suit he may intervene, alleging such collusion, and retain counsel and witnesses to prove it.

It is along such lines that Justice Beekman's measure has been drafted. Under its provisions it shall be the duty of the Court Attorney to attend all hearings had before the Supreme Court in the First Department on applications for judgment in uncontested matrimonial actions, and "under the direction of the Justice before whom such hearings are had to appear in such actions and take part in such hearings, with power to cross-examine witnesses, to subpœna witnesses on his own behalf, and generally to present other proofs which may be competent to show that the plaintiff is not entitled to judgment, with the same force and effect as if an answer had been interposed in the action denying the allegations of the complaint."

The Court may also, in its discretion, authorize the Court Attorney to intervene in any matrimonial action, whether such action be contested or not, upon previous notice of an application at Special Term, and in all cases in which he shall appear the Court Attorney is to enjoy, in all matters of procedure, the same rights as if he were a party to the action. The Justices of the Appellate Division in the First Department are to have power to enact necessary rules and regulations regulating the power and the practice of the Court Attorney.

In speaking of the proposed bill, Justice Beekman, its author, yesterday said:

"As a community grows and civilization advances, the importance of attending to matters of this kind, which affect the well-being of society, increases. Now, on ordinary occasions, there is a genuine contest between the parties to a divorce suit, the courts can of course safely rely on the zeal of the opposing counsel to develop all the facts consistent to the rendition of an intelligent judgment. But in actions for divorce it frequently happens that both parties are desirous that the marriage be dissolved that there is really no genuine contest.

"Of course if there was no other interest or right than that of the parties themselves there would be no objection to any understanding or agreement that they might see fit to make with respect to their rights. But the State, as the conservator of social order and social institutions, has a deep interest in the protection of the marriage relations, and in their permanency when once entered into. Its policy is declared in its statutory regulations respecting marriage and divorce, and in its declarations that for none except the gravest causes shall the marriage relations be dissolved. The object of the proposed legislation embodied in the bill is, as its terms indicate, to increase the efficiency of the courts in carrying out the policy of the State in this regard.

"The bill, I think, is framed so as to prevent any abuse of the powers which it confers. It will be noticed that where the action is a contested one the Court Attorney cannot intervene except with the leave of the Court upon motion made for that purpose and on notice to the parties appearing in the action. Upon such a motion it would be necessary for him to show that there was reasonable ground for his application, and that the interests of justice required his intervention.

"It will also be noticed that the action of the Court Attorney is subject to regulation by rules which the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who appoint him, are authorized to make. It may be safely assumed that on framing such rules the action of the Appellate Division will be taken only after due deliberation and with a careful regard for the rights of all parties concerned.

"The bill, in short, will give practical effect to the theory that the State is a party to every divorce action, and, if that be a sound policy, the importance of providing the proper and necessary agencies for its enforcement is apparent.

"I entertain great hope that the coming Legislature will pass this bill or something like it. I am unable to see that the scheme is open to any reasonable objection. On the contrary, I think that it supplies a defect in the law which I believe has been felt by every Judge who has had much to do with this kind of legislation.

"As to the statement that divorces in general are increasing in this State, I don't think that they are. It must be remembered that in this State divorce can be obtained only on very limited grounds.

"As for the probability of the measure, if adopted, having any effect in the future upon the possibility of a uniform divorce law throughout the country, that is rather a broad subject to deal with. I may say, however, that I was the Chairman of a commission appointed in this State by Gov. Hill to consider this subject of a general uniform divorce law. The other members were William L. Snyder and Irving Brown. I remained as a member of that commission until elected to the bench, when I resigned. I understand, however, that the commission is still in existence and working on the matter. Certain other States appointed similar commissions, and I believe there have been a number of conferences on the subject, on the invitation of the New York committee.

"I have, however, no expectation that they will ever get uniformity of legislation with respect to the grounds of divorce. What might be accomplished is this: To secure uniformity in such a way that where a judgment of divorce has been obtained in one State it will be recognized as valid in every other State. It is possible that in time some such law as that will be generally passed."

WASHINGTON'S NEW LIBRARY.

Plans Presented for the Building to be Given by Mr. Carnegie.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The commission which has in charge the selection of a design for the Washington Public Library Building, which will be erected with funds given by Andrew Carnegie, to-day opened the plans submitted by the competing architects. Twenty-four competitive designs have been received.

Messrs. Post and Van Brunt, President and ex-President respectively of the American Society of Architects, will represent the architects in the selection of plans in this city next Monday. Bernard R. Green of the Congressional Library has been appointed to take charge of the construction of the building.

The total cost of the building, complete, with the exception of furniture, will be $250,000.

Report on the Tilden Will Filed.

Lawrence Godkin, as referee, filed his report of the proofs of the accounting of the executors of the will of Samuel J. Tilden in the Supreme Court yesterday. The accounts embrace the distribution of the estate under an agreement reached by the heirs to the property on March 30, 1892, to carry out the provisions of the will, and the decision of the Court of Appeals, which upset the residuary clause of the will. This clause provided for the establishment of a public library. It is shown that the Tilden trust in the New York Public Library, comprising the Lenox, Astor, and Tilden foundations, has received $2,859,031.15. The winding up of the estate has not yet been completed.

Paid by City, Counsel for Claimant.

Bartholomew Dunn, a brother of Sheriff Dunn, has filed with Controller Coler a claim against the city for $23,457 for work done for the Department of Sewers. Philip J. Britt, who draws a salary of $6,000 a year from the city for acting as counsel for the Sheriff, appears as Contractor Dunn's counsel. Although Mr. Britt is paid by the city he is not considered as a municipal employe, but his appearance as counsel in a claim against the corporation which pays him a salary presents a most anomalous condition.

GRAVE OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

Last Resting Place of the Naval Hero in Paris Cannot Be Found—It May Be the Potter's Field.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Inquiry was recently made at the State Department in regard to the grave of John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of Revolutionary days, who died in Paris July 18, 1782. He was buried there with the highest honors by the French Government, but it appears that the present location of his grave is not known.

The Secretary of State recently addressed a letter to Mr. Henry Vignaud of the United States Embassy in Paris, asking whether the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris is known and marked. He has received a reply from Mr. Vignaud saying that, although he has made earnest and frequent inquiries of the city authorities in regard to the matter, he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of the grave. One thing established by his inquiries, however, he says, is that John Paul Jones was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of Lafayette lie, as has been supposed by some people.

In another quarter it is intimated that owing to a custom prevailing in Paris, the remains of John Paul Jones were deposited in a rented grave for a term of years, and that upon the expiration of the lease, a great many years ago, the bones of this distinguished American patriot were thrown into the Potter's Field.

IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR.

The Returns at Washington Show an Increase of 82,579 Over Reports for 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Almost complete returns to the Bureau of Immigration of the Treasury Department of immigrants arriving in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, show an increase of 82,579 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. The returns yet to be received will not change the figures materially. The number of immigrants arriving in 1899 was 311,878 as against 229,299 for the previous year. Immigration for 1898 was the smallest for ten years. The following table shows the immigration of each month for the fiscal year 1899 with the increase over the same months in 1898.

	Fiscal Year 1899.	Increase.
July	17,114	2,163
August	16,779	2,884
September	25,380	4,930
October	23,459	4,413
November	22,718	7,548
December	17,833	4,170
January	10,683	1,054
February	14,478	2,751
March	29,704	4,188
April	40,276	6,202
May	53,954	21,990
June	37,500	20,676
Total	311,878	82,579

Commissioner Powderly attributes this large increase in immigration during the last fiscal year to a number of reasons. The victorious war with Spain served to attract favorable notice of the United States throughout Europe, and the return of prosperity is, he thinks, also in a large measure responsible for the influx from abroad. Within the past two months there have been many inquiries by intending immigrants as to the location of agricultural lands in various parts of the country, indicating that many of those coming here contemplate making farming their line of work.

The Commissioner has heretofore recommended to Congress, and will do so again in his next annual report, that the Government Immigration Bureau avail itself of the benefit of the labor bureaus and factory inspection work in the several States so that the office here may intelligently aid immigrants in locating in communities where there is a demand for the labor they are capable of performing.

BIDS FOR CAPTURED VESSELS.

Believed that Spain Is Behind the Movement to Regain Them.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An offer from a prominent firm of ship brokers, doing a large foreign business, to purchase the Reina Mercedes and any and all of the other war craft captured during the late war, has aroused a suspicion that Spain is trying in this indirect manner to obtain possession of the vessels and thus remove the offense to Spanish pride caused by the floating of the American flag over her ships. The offer mentioned no figures, but simply requested that the Navy Department name its price for the Mercedes and the remainder of the captured Spanish ships. The Navy Department will not sell any of these vessels, and that answer will be returned to the writer of the letter. Secretary Long has decided that it would not pay to attempt to renovate the Mercedes and use her as a warship. The cost would be no less than $500,000, and the ship would, when repaired, be of old type and not up to the requirements of a modern naval ship. Therefore the repairs to be made upon her will be confined to a little painting and cleaning and patching, and the Mercedes will be left as a show ship, like the old Constitution, to gratify the patriotism of the American people.

BELGIUM ADMITS OUR BEEF.

And Germany Places Restrictions on Shipments from Belgium.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Acting Secretary Brigham of the Agricultural Department had a conference with the President this morning. Both the Agricultural and State Departments have received information that Belgium has removed some of the restrictions heretofore placed on the importation of American beef cattle and beef.

The Agricultural Department has been informed that Germany, upon learning of Belgium's action, immediately issued a decree unfavorable to beef products from Belgium, thereby preventing American beef from reaching Germany by reshipment from Belgium.

Secretary Hay said this morning that the State Department had not yet received advices as to Germany having taken the action charged.

COPPER PRODUCTION INCREASE.

Reports of the Output for 1898 Show a Large Yield.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The report on the production of copper in 1898 has just been submitted to the United States Geological Survey by Special Agent Kirchhoff. The production of the United States in that year was 526,373,591 pounds, which is by far the largest product ever reported. This report shows that 1898 was one of general prosperity for the copper mining industry, the full product being marketed at prices slightly better than those of 1897.

The actual capacity of copper, with its accompanying upward rush in price, and its enormous expansion of stock speculation, did not in reality develop until the end of the year. It did not tell upon the returns for the year 1898. The increase in the production of copper was largest in Arizona, while the lake district also recorded an advance. Montana fell off considerably.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Meeting of the Joint High Commission May Be Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—No advance has been made during the past few days toward the arrangement of a modus vivendi temporarily fixing the Alaskan boundary line. Meanwhile the 2d of August draws near, and it will become necessary for this Government to make formal arrangement with the British Government for a postponement of the meeting of the Joint High Commission.

When the commission adjourned here last Winter it was under a formal order to reassemble in Quebec on that date. As it is now realized that owing to the failure of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to settle the Alaskan boundary question by direct negotiation, the commission could not proceed with its work even if it should meet on the day set, and steps must be taken to vacate the order.

Senator Fairbanks, President of the American commission, has notified Secretary Hay that he will be in Washington within ten days to report upon his recent visit to Alaska.

Australia and a Protective Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—United States Consul Bell, at Sydney, N. S. W., in a report to the State Department upon the Federation moement in Australia, predicts an early recourse by the federated colonies to a system of protective tariff duties that will have a considerable effect upon American manufacturers, inasmuch as it may be accompanied by preferential treatment for English products.

ATHLETES REACH ENGLAND

Yale-Harvard Team Arrives at Southampton on the St. Louis.

ALL ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

English Officials of the Meet Admit the Americans Will Be Hard to Beat and Are Likely to Win.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The members of the athletic teams of Yale and Harvard Universities arrived by the American liner St. Louis this evening. They are all in excellent health.

There was a busy scene on the Southampton dock when the athletes disembarked. They were greeted by the United States Consul, John E. Hopley, and a number of their personal friends. Capt. J. P. Roche of Harvard and the teams proceeded as quickly as possible to a hotel, where they are to remain for the night. Early to-morrow morning they will leave for their training quarters at Brighton.

The St. Louis left New York while that city was suffering from a heat wave, which continued even at sea for three days. Just outside the Narrows the liner was forced to anchor by a heavy fog. Generally, however, the weather was delightful. The men had a special table in the centre of the saloon, where a wholesome training diet was provided throughout the trip. The presence of a large number of Yale and Harvard alumni on board added interest to the voyage.

The trainers took the men in hand at the start, compelling a regular course of exercise, which was carried out faithfully during the week, except when the extreme heat prevented it. A change of temperature came on Sunday.

At the ship concert on Monday Mr. Wendall, Chairman of the Graduate Committee, explained the purpose of the trip. He said the Yale and Harvard men were merely accepting the Oxford-Cambridge challenge, and were not going abroad with any claims on the American championship. College songs by the team closed the concert successfully.

Walter Camp, who has come to England to watch the teams, had several conferences with the Captains and graduate advisers in the course of the voyage.

All on board the St. Louis cheered the American liner Paris as they passed her in the Channel, considering her moving a good omen for the teams.

All the athletes are in fine condition at present, and those interested feel that, unless the climatic change of the next few days has an ill-effect, they will give an excellent account of themselves.

LONDON, July 12.—President Hunter of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, in the course of an interview to-day said:

"Mr. Sherrill originated the idea of international college athletics, with the suggestion that Oxford and Cambridge issue a challenge. The sole reason for limiting it to Yale and Harvard was because they are considered above the suspicion of professionalism. We have received the greatest courtesy from them. There has been no hitch whatsoever during the negotiations. It has been a pleasing policy of give and take on both sides, with the happiest results. The meeting promises to be a keen struggle. The Americans will probably win the sprints, and we ought to pull off the long events, as it is well known that the Americans seldom run a good, long race. Thomas and Burke in the 100-yards and quarter-mile will take a lot of beating. Adams's half-mile, time is quite two seconds too good for our men. Fox may give Tomlinson trouble in the hurdles. Rotch appears to have jumped quite two inches higher than Adair.

"On paper form the visitors appear to have a better chance, and ought to win. Some of their performances are remarkable, but America is a long way off, and some American journalists have vivid imaginations. One-fifth of a second appears to them inconsiderable, but on the track it is a considerable quantity. If the records are correctly reported, however, they will probably win."

Honorary Secretary Herbert of the Amateur Athletic Association said:

"The settlement of the status of the American and English teams has been relegated to me by both sides. My decision will be final. I know nothing officially in regard to Burke and Quinlan. I met Burke in America four years ago. I have not yet received the names of the competitors, and thus far have only received the articles of agreement. These I have carefully considered, and anything more stupid I cannot conceive. The limitations are too close in some directions, while they are too wide in others for a competition of this international character. Why the question of professionalism was not presented to me before the Americans sailed I cannot understand, unless it is that they are perfectly confident that they all come within the amateur rule. Of course, the records of all the contestants will be closely scrutinized. They can depend upon absolute fairness, but what the decision will be no one knows.

"In regard to the capabilities of the teams, if the newspaper reports are true, coupled with my personal knowledge of the men, I think, with Burke included, the Americans will pull off the odd event. Our men are going strong. We have not a doubt about Tomlinson and Bevan, but the Americans will give us a tough job. Bets rule here 5 to 4 on the British, and the English climate may decide the contest.

'I can only add the pious and unofficial wish that every best man sent over may compete."

TRAIN ROBBERY IN NEW MEXICO.

Use Dynamite on Express Car, but Fail to Get Any Money.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 12.—South-bound passenger train No. 1, on the Colorado and Southern Railway, was robbed by four men at a point five miles south of Folsom, N. M.

The hold-up occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night, at the same point at which the passenger train was held up last September. After the train had been brought to a standstill and the crew had been intimidated by guns, the robbers used dynamite with good effect, blowing open the sides of the express car. Superintendent Webb and the Wells-Fargo Express agent, Glover, both state positively that nothing was secured by the robbers.

Mr. Webb left for the scene of the hold-up on a special train, accompanied by officers with horses. He is confident he will be able to overtake the robbers. There were but few passengers on the train, and they were not molested.

As soon as the robbers had searched the express car, they mounted their horses, which were hitched near by, and, firing a few shots to alarm the trainmen and passengers, fled without any attempt to go through the mail car. Parties here, who claim to know, say that there was a large amount of money in the express safe.

VACATION SCHOOL WORK.

More Applicants Apply for Admission Than Can Be Accommodated.

The registration for pupils who wish to attend the ten vacation schools that are to be opened on Monday began yesterday. It will be continued to-day, and from the returns thus far made there will be three times as many applicants as can be accommodated. Assistant Superintendent Stewart said yesterday that Principals had been instructed to register 600 children each, and in several schools over 800 had applied yesterday. The schools that are open are in the crowded districts.

The Board, said Mr. Stewart, is organizing five outdoor gymnasia. Bids are being received for the construction of plants in the shape of large octagonal wooden frames, 40 feet in diameter and 14 feet high, to be placed in parks and open lots. Attached to these frames will be all the paraphernalia of gymnasia.

About 400 workers are employed. The work for the vacation schools begins on Monday and will last five weeks, and in the playgrounds for eight weeks.

Decoration for Capt. Vignal.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Capt. Paul Vignal, Military Attaché of the French Embassy here, has received a dispatch from the War Office in Paris informing him that he is to be among the officers to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the National holiday, July 14. This is a distinction given each year to only a few officers. Among those honored in this way this year is Major Marchand, who receives the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

DEPEW ON THE PHILIPPINES.

At Republican Club's Reception He Said an Overwhelming Force Should Be Sent to the Islands.

The Republican Club gave a reception and dinner last night to its President, Senator Chauncey M. Depew. About 150 members were present. The notice sent out by the House Committee warned the diners not to wear dress suits, but two members appeared in evening dress and caused some merriment at their own expense.

E. A. Newell, Chairman of the House Committee, presided, and made a short speech. The address of welcome was made by William D. Murphy.

Senator Depew retold his experiences in Europe during a flying journey through Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, France, and England. He gave a rapid survey of the European situation, declaring that conditions on the Continent are the same as they were in 1848—ripe for riot and revolution.

He said he saw President Loubet driving down the Champs Elysées the Sunday following the riot at the race track. The President was guarded by a large escort of cavalry, which advanced at a smart trot, with pistols ready for instant use. Although the President bowed graciously to right and left, not a hat was raised in response.

"If Loubet had done what McKinley, or Harrison, or Cleveland would have done in the circumstances," said Mr. Depew; "driven alone to the races, he would have aroused tremendous enthusiasm throughout France."

The Senator said that the French Republic is secure at present because of three things: The absurdity of the attacks on President Loubet, the coming exposition, and the courage and determination of the Minister of War, Gallifet. He called Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, the ablest lawyer in France, and as closely resembling William M. Evarts in his intellectual character.

At the close of his speech he touched upon the Philippine question.

"The English are advising us to buy off Aguinaldo, and then go in and govern the country. That is the way they did with Arabi Pasha and Egypt. But we are not equal to that sort of thing. Of course, the brave fellows over there want the glory, but we should send over an overwhelming force, that can sweep the country and hold it, until Aguinaldo and his crew are prisoners or buried." This sentiment was received with cheers.

Senator Depew was warmly greeted by the members, who gave him three cheers when he rose to speak and when he finished.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE PLANS.

Proposition to Remove the Institution from Newport Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Long said this afternoon that he was not in possession of any new information touching the removal of the naval war college from Newport, which a Newport dispatch this morning reported Assistant Secretary Allen to be considering during his stay at Newport. The proposition to move the war college from its present location to Annapolis has been entertained with favor at the department for some years.

Mr. McAdoo, who preceded Mr. Allen and Mr. Roosevelt, favored the change. The argument has been that Annapolis would be a more appropriate place for such an institution, and its removal from Coaster Harbor Island would give that territory exclusively to the apprentice station, which is demanding increased space and facilities from year to year.

WILL WAIT UNTIL HE BARKS.

William Delaney Will Then Tell Who Bit Him on His Hands.

William Delaney, twenty-eight years old, of 337 East Twenty-fourth Street, called at Bellevue Hospital last night and told the doctors he had been "bit." He displayed two mangled hands upon which the marks of somebody's teeth were plainly visible. He would not tell who had assaulted him.

"You're liable to get hydrophobia!" said Dr. Stern, looking very serious.

"And will I bark like a dog?" asked Delaney anxiously.

"Yes, like ten dogs," replied the doctor, urging this as a reason for telling who bit him. Delaney wavered at first, but finally replied:

"Wait till I begin to bark!"

BROOKLYN GERMANS AT ODDS.

President Heitman of the Norddeutscher Harmonie Deposed.

The summary deposition of John Heitman from the presidency of the Norddeutscher Harmonie of Brooklyn at a meeting of the organization on Tuesday and the adoption of a resolution that he be expelled from the society are likely to lead to court proceedings. The society is one of the oldest in Brooklyn, and is prominent in the United Singers.

Heitman was its President for many years, but he got into disfavor a few weeks ago over financial matters. The meeting place of the organization was then at Mozart Hall, at 89 Montrose Avenue. Two factions grew out of the dispute, the President leading one and Vice President Hallman the other. At a meeting of the society three weeks ago the Hallman faction was in the majority and resolved to move the meeting place to a hall at 185 Harrison Avenue. The Heitman faction opposed the moving of the society's goods by barricading the doors.

The Hallman faction applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of replevin, with the result that Deputy Sheriffs seized all the property and placed it in the public storehouse until the court finally decided in favor of Hallman and his followers. While the proceedings were pending, Heitman, it is alleged, talked disparagingly of the members, and he was cited to attend the meeting on Tuesday night. He was not on hand, but said yesterday he would protest against the action of the organization in deposing him.

In Jail for Theft He Did Not Commit.

ROSELLE, N. J., July 12.—Silvestro Vincenzio caused the arrest of Stephen Malquand last week, charging him with stealing $80 from him. Justice Woodruff committed Malquand to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Monday Vincenzio happened to pass the spot where he and Malquand met and where he claimed the money was stolen, and there, in the grass, he found his missing money. Vincenzio reported the find to Justice Woodruff and asked when his former friend would be released, as he wished to be somewhere else when Malquand returned to Roselle.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William B. Montgomery of Detroit has been appointed manager of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for Michigan.

Brown & Watson of Cincinnati have been appointed agents of the National Surety Company.

H. M. Morgan of Detroit has been appointed manager of the Travelers Insurance Company.

The Allemania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg has decided to apply for admission to Ohio.

The use and occupancy loss on the Windsor Hotel has been settled for $33,000. The insurance was $36,000, and the settlement was made upon an eleven months' basis.

Hare & Chase have been appointed Philadelphia agents of the Svea Insurance Company, to succeed J. E. Hyneman.

Additional insurance on the plant of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, at Steinway, Queens Borough, which was badly damager by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On buildings and machinery, New York Underwriters, $10,000; New Hampshire, $10,000; Globe, $7,500; Rutgers, $5,000; New York, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Insurance Company of State of New York, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $4,500; Niagara, $4,500; Manhattan, $3,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $3,000; North British and Mercantile, $3,000; Washington, $2,500; North River, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; Colonial, $2,500; Glens Falls, $2,500; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; American of Baltimore, $2,500; Conecticut, $2,500; Schuylkill, $2,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,000; Saginaw Valley, $2,000; Virginia State, $2,000; New Orleans, $2,000; Magdeburg, $1,500; Providence-Washington, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Security, $1,500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,500; Milwaukee Fire, $1,500; Buffalo German, $1,500; Buffalo Commercial, $1,500; National Standard, $1,500; Concordia, $1,500; German of Illinois, $1,500; Assurance, $1,500; Southern, $1,500; Michigan, $1,500; Rochester German, $1,500; Grand Rapids, $1,500; Wisconsin, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Insurance Company of North American, $1,500; Agricultural, $1,250; United States, $1,250; Norwich Union, $1,250; Hanover, $1,250; Rockford, $1,250; Erie, $1,250; Merchants' of Providence, $1,000.

BABYLON A HOME FOR THE DEAD.

Seven New Cemetery Associations Acquire 1,400 Acres There.

BABYLON, L. I., July 12.—This village is considerably worked up just now over acts which indicate that within its boundaries is to be located a great cemetery for New York City. The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County has passed a resolution giving its official consent to the use of some 1,400 acres of land for burial purposes.

The resolution provides that the following cemetery associations shall hold and use 200 acres each for cemetery purposes: Beechwood, Maple Grove, Oak Grove, Pine Lawn, Laurel Grove, Hollywood, and Elm Glove.

These associations have acquired title to property situated on the main line of the railroad in the northern part of the town. The land is of but little value, being part of the pine lands.

The purchase of the property and the passage of the resolution by the

ADDRESS BY AGUINALDO

Report of His Speech at the Celebration at Tarlac.

SPAIN A "LOVING MOTHER"

Filipino Leader Tells His Followers Not to be Ungrateful to Her—Says Autonomy Is a Deceit.

MANILA, July 12.—A copy of the Independencia has reached Manila containing a report of the speech which Aguinaldo made at the recent celebration at Tarlac of the anniversary of the proclamation of Filipino independence. It is in substance as follows:

"Philippines, beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by Providence to the care of noble Spain, be not ungrateful to her; salute her who warmed thee with the breath of her own culture and civilization. It is true she sought to crush thy aspiration for independence, as a loving mother opposes separation forever from the daughter of her bosom. This but proves the excess of affection and love Spain feels for thee.

"Philippines, delicate flower of the East, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, thou hast dared to brave a great and powerful Nation, such as is the United States, after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army. Yet we reply, we will be slaves to none, nor allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words. Let us continue to defend our fatherland till independence is assured, for this is justice. We shall see at last that the great American Nation will acknowledge the right, which is on our side. That doctrine of the great Monroe, that America is for Americans, is not forgotten. Just as we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filipinos.

"Some States of the American Union have arisen in our favor. Especially is the Democratic Party convinced that both victors and vanquished will lose precious lives. Thus many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley as inhuman for having ordered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos. These facts prove that they wished to try us, to see if we are able to live up to the second color of our banner, red, which signifies courage, heroism, and martyrdom. Therefore we should not resent this struggle with the Americans. In spite of their expressed desire to dominate all the Philippines, well convinced are they that we fight with justice and right on our side, and that autonomy is all a show of deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated wealth. We have never concealed our aspirations, that we aspire but to independence; that we will struggle on to obtain it, perhaps from those who are now our enemies and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrowing of the power of Spain.

"We might well accept this autonomy America offers, but what can we do with it if our ambition is independence, and if we are to accept it only to later overthrow by force of arms the sovereignty of America? As I believe it is the intention of the autonomists to make use of treachery and deceit, we cannot accept such a procedure. We do not wish to be traitors afterward. We wish to show our character of frankness and sincerity and nothing more. Let us avoid the example those natives who, having at one time been colonists, accepted autonomy to enable them to make their work surer once everything was prepared. History has given us an example of this in recent events. Let us persist in our idea, which is only the legitimate and noble aspiration of a people desirous at all cost to preserve its national honor spotless and as pure as crystal. Thus, then, there will not be a single Filipino autonomist. Those who are so are in the eyes of the people but time-servers, fearful of losing their riches threatened by risks of war.

"Filipinos, let us be constant! Let us strengthen the bonds of our union!"

Aguinaldo concluded by calling for cheers for independence, the union of the Filipinos, and for the liberating army.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT SUEZ.

After a Short Stop the Olympia Enters the Canal—The Admiral in Good Health.

SUEZ, July 12.—The United States cruiser Olympia, from Colombo, Ceylon, June 28, with Admiral Dewey, arrived here this morning. After a short stop the Olympia entered the canal.

Admiral Dewey said he was in very good health. He appeared to be in excellent condition, which was also the case with his officers and men. Most of them have suffered from malarial fever, but have now quite recovered.

The Olympia was quarantined, no communication with the shore being allowed. Consequently speech with the Admiral could only be had from a launch alongside the cruiser.

After passing through the canal the Olympia will call at Trieste. The Admiral's plans after this are uncertain. Possibly he will go to Gibraltar, and thence to New York.

Dewey Invited to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The United States Minister to Turkey, Oscar S. Straus, has sent an urgent invitation to Admiral Dewey to visit here. In the event of his acceptance the British special service steamer Imogene will proceed to the Mediterranean to escort the Admiral to this port.

Designs for Dewey Badges.

The Sub-Committee on Badges and Printing of the Dewey Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday and considered several designs for badges, that submitted by Andrew Womrath being warmly commended. Final action, however, will not be taken until other designs have been considered. Mr. Womrath's design is for a round bronze medal, hanging from a bar, shrouded in flags, with appropriate engraving on both sides. These badges will be worn by members of the General Committee on the celebration.

NO NEW PAPER FOR CHICAGO.

Melville E. Stone Sets at Rest Rumors About Democratic Daily.

Melville E. Stone of Chicago, head of The Associated Press, who is at the Holland House, yesterday disposed of the rumors recently current that a new Democratic daily was to be started in Chicago in the interest of the free silver movement.

The story, as related by political press agents, was to the effect that a well known Western journalist had offered to contribute $150,000, provided others raised $250,000 additional. It was said $100,000 of the latter had been secured and that the visit of ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri here had to do with securing the balance.

Mr. Stone says he has had correspondence with the journalist referred to and recently advised him of a newspaper plant that was for sale. The journalist replied, only a few days ago, saying he did not want the property and was going to Europe for a long rest.

Mrs. M. E. Stone and her daughter will sail for England next Saturday.

BABY NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPING.

The Mother Had Not to Get a Permit, as a Policeman Suggested.

Mrs. Frances Hopkins of 219 Washington Place, New York, yesterday visited her sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Hopkins, 252 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City. She carried in her arms her seven-months-old baby Mary. The child had been suffering from marasmus, and the physician advised the trip, thinking the sail across the river might benefit the child. When Mrs. Hopkins reached the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry on her return the child gave a gasp and became unconscious. To all appearances it was dead.

Policeman Hawkins, who happened to be near at hand, told the alarmed mother that if the child was really dead she could not take it out of the city without a permit. He escorted Mrs. Hopkins to the Gregory Street Police Station, and Dr. Pierson Rector was summoned. He said the child was not only alive, but was in no danger of immediate death. He declared that the baby was merely in a heavy sleep, the effect of medicine administered to it. Mrs. Hopkins, reassured and overjoyed, was escorted back to the ferry and went to her home.

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Juan Gualberto Gomez Speaks at Havana Urging the Overthrow of American Tutelage.

HAVANA, July 12.—At the meeting held last evening in the Payret Theatre, after the street demonstration and parade in his honor, Juan Gualberto Gomez was himself the principal speaker. In the course of a long address dealing with the reasons for beginning the war against Spain, he said:

"I am now, as I always have been, a separatist, and I still demand the separation that I asked before the war, not only separation from Spain, but from any and all other nations. People only begin a revolution when this is absolutely necessary to life and progress. If a superior force deters them before their object is attained, there is merely the question of delay.

"The revolution will inevitably return. Nations, like stars, have their seasons of eclipse, but, following their orbits, they emerge and accomplish their final destiny. The destiny of Cuba is only independence. The basic ideas of the revolution were no mystery; and, therefore, a synopsis now, which would really remind us of past suffering and of incidents only to be recalled with horror, is unnecessary. Still we would return to those dreadful days if it had to be. Honor is as much a necessity in national life as is food in the life of the individual, and it ought to be insured, if possible, even though the attempt may result in catastrophe and death.

"Such disasters we can avoid by perfect unison, by raising our voices to declare that this country is ours and that we want it for ourselves, by forgetting our enmities, by obliterating personalities, by drawing a line through our terrible past, and by devoting ourselves to the future.

"We should give due thanks to the Americans, whose progress and power inspire our admiration; but this does not mean that we should resign ourselves to a tutelage to be exercised over us. Let us make the same statement to the United States that the American colonies made to England, when they declared in 1776 that the Americans owned North America."

The entire speech was in this spirit. The local press praises it to-day as "the most important occurrence since Jan. 1." Most of those present at the meeting were negroes, and many of the banners borne in the procession showed the legend, "Independence or Death."

CUBANS WANT TO BE ANNEXED.

Gen. Rosser Says Property Owners All Favor Absorption.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Brig. Gen. Rosser, who has just reached Washington from Cuba, called at the White House to-day. Gen. Rosser has been mustered out and is on his way home to Virginia. When asked about Cuban affairs he said:

"Many things are moving along smoothly, but there is almost universal complaint about the enforcement of tariff rules and laws at Havana. The trouble, of course, is that military men have not been trained in these matters. The different officials fix different duties on goods."

When asked about the sentiment for annexation, Gen. Rosser said: "Every man on the island with a dollar's worth of property never wants to see the United States flag pulled down. They know it means anarchy, chaos, and oppression.

Incommunicado System Abolished.

HAVANA, July 12.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has signed the decree doing away entirely with the incommunicado system.

BOUNCED OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Jacob Schwartz's Fun with a Spring Mattress May End in His Death.

Jacob Schwartz, a four-year-old boy, who wanted to show his companions how cleverly he could bounce ceilingward from a spring mattress yesterday afternoon, miscalculated the distance of his jump and went headlong out of a window into the airshaft, falling three stories. He was picked up unconscious, with a fractured skull, and severe internal injuries, and at the Gouverneur Hospital, where he was taken, it was thought that he would die.

Little Jacob lived with his parents on the top floor of 419½ Cherry Street. He told his mother yesterday that he was going down to the third floor to play with Isaac Friedberg and Benjamin Drabinsky, two companions, in the rooms of the latter's parents.

The children were playing in the Drabinsky flat for an hour or more when the other tenants in the house were startled by a chorus of juvenile screams from the airshaft. Those who looked out the airshaft window quickly enough saw the body of the Schwartz boy dash through the airshaft to the ground.

He had been bouncing on the spring mattress, and in making a running jump to reach the centre of the bed, the momentum carried him beyond the bed and into the airshaft. The doctors at the hospital considered his chances of recovery poor, but his parents insisted on taking him home last night, and after some argument the hospital authorities let them have their way.

SYMPATHY FROM THE BENCH.

Judge Blanchard Eagerly Suspends Sentence on Sick Prisoner.

Isaac Levy, twenty-three years old, was arraigned before Judge Blanchard, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, to plead to a charge of violation of the excise laws. Levy was in the last stages of consumption, and when he told the Judge that he had come from Denver to plead guilty to the charge, Judge Blanchard said: "Young man, this is one of the cases in which the Court can with perfect justice suspend sentence, and that is the order that I make in this case. Get back to Colorado as quick as you can."

Levy at once left the court and started last night for the West. He was arrested last March while in the employ of Heyman Pragoff of 1,600 Madison Avenue as a bartender. He sold a policeman a glass of beer on Sunday, March 20, was arrested and admitted to $1,000 bail, and soon afterward was taken ill with hasty consumption.

PREACHER AT A CAKE WALK.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols Appears in a New Role at Coney Island.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols of 101 Madison Avenue, author of "The Decadents: a Story of Blackwell's Island and Newport" and "The Greek Madonna," and formerly an Episcopal clergyman, but now preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood, went to Coney Island Tuesday night for the purpose of gathering material for a new book on slumming. He wore a high hat, a fancy waistcoat, and a purple necktie, and carried a gold watchchain with a cross attached.

At an all-night dance hall early yesterday Mr. Nichols consented to referee a cakewalk. His decision, which was in favor of a couple described as "the rag-time pair," evoked a storm of hisses, and Mr. Nichols was compelled to board a trolley car for home.

THE ORANGEMEN CELEBRATE.

Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne Recognized in This City.

Orangemen's Day was celebrated in this city yesterday by the Orangemen who live here and who number about 50,000. Their brethren all over the world also celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, when, 209 years ago, William of Orange and his Field Marshal, Gen. Schomberg, routed James II. and his army at the River Boyne, in the County of Down, Ireland. Schomberg was shot dead while leading his men across the river, and King James fled to Dublin, and thence to Waterford, where he escaped to France, crossing the English Channel in a small boat.

Banquets were held by the Orange lodges, where toasts celebrated the "Glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William of Orange, who saved us from the errors of Popery, brass money, and wooden shoes."

An Automobile Express Wagon.

New York is shortly to see something new in the line of automobiles. The United States Express Company, of which Senator T. C. Platt is President, had an automobile express wagon built some time ago in Chicago, and recently sent it to Baltimore. It has done satisfactory work in both those cities, and is to be brought to New York in two weeks or so for a trial. It is about the size of an ordinary express wagon, can carry 1,000 pounds dead weight, and travels as a rule eight or ten miles an hour. The wagon is worth not far from $2,000.

WAR ON THE TURNSTILES

District Attorney's New Crusade Against Elevated Railway.

SAYS THE SYSTEM MUST GO

Thinks It Is in Violation of Law and Has Written Railroad Commissioners—He Jumps a Stile.

District Attorney Gardiner has decided to fight the Elevated Railroad Company relative to the turnstile system which is gradually being put in use at statitons where traffic is not heavy. Mr. Gardiner had occasion to use the Franklin Street station of the elevated railway the other night, in company with Assistant District Attorney Osborne. He purchased two tickets of the ticket seller, and was requested to pass through the stile. The District Attorney then and there strenuously objected to expending any energy in turning the stile for the benefit of the company, and instead jumped over the stile, much to the discomfiture of the ticket seller, who saw in the failure to have the purchase registered a possible discharge. He implored Mr. Gardiner to return and register by passing through the stile, which the District Attorney flatly refused to do, stating that it was against the law to ask a passenger, after the legal fare had been exacted, to exert himself in the slightest to gain admission to the trains run by the company. The ticket seller in vain tried to convince the District Attorney that it would mean discharge to him if he permitted any one to board the train without registering, but his requests went unheeded. Mr. Gardiner explained at length that he knew his rights, and proposed to stand by them, and added that he would take the matter up with the State Railroad Commission and see if the law could be violated in such a manner. The ticket seller, in despair, invited the good offices of Mr. Osborne, who, good-naturedly registered himself and gave the stile an additional twist, thereby registering Mr. Gardiner.

The District Attorney upon arrival at his office the following morning at once dictated a letter to the Board of Railroad Commissioners relative to the alleged flagrant violation of the law by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company in maintaining the stile system. In his letter to the commission he urged the fact for their consideration that the citizens of Manhattan who had occasion to use the elevated railroad should not and could not be compelled to act as detectives for the company by being compelled to turn the stile as a check on the ticket seller. The commission has not as yet answered the communication of the District Attorney. Inquiry at the offices of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company elicited the unofficial opinion that it was considered to be another attack of Tammany on the road. The Manhattan officials were non-communicative upon the subject, simply replying to all questions that they had nothing to say.

District Attorney Gardiner, when interviewed on the subject, said: "Aside from all personal sentiment in the matter, let me quote to you the law on the question. It reads: 'Any person who shall by any offensive act annoy or interfere with any person in any public place or with the passenger of any railroad or any other public conveyance, although such act or conduct may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.' I think that the compelling a passenger to use exertion to turn that stile is certainly an interference with the passenger's right to obtain admission to the train uninterfered with or unannoyed.

"There is a further act in connection with the turning of the stiles that I am sure the general public will fully appreciate. Take the general run of the traveling public. First may come a workingman, who is employed, as a coalheaver or an oil handler, or in any trade or occupation that of necessity leaves its imprint upon the clothes. He presses against the stile. The next passenger is perhaps a woman in a light-colored fabric dress or a man with a light-colored suit. Each in turn has to press against the stile, and the imprint of the soiled garment of the previous passenger is of necessity communicated to their apparel, and a soiled suit or dress is the result. Why, then, should we, the citizens of this great metropolis, stand for such a condition of affairs for a moment, especially when it is for the purpose of reducing the operating expenses of this corporation. I shall make it my personal duty to follow this matter to the end in the interest of my fellow-suffering citizens.

"While I am on this subject, let me state that I propose, if possible, to correct another evil in the transportation way. Every person who has occasion to use the street railway cars has been the victim of the exasperating habit of the motormen of allowing you to stand on the corner with uplifted hand in a vain endeavor to stop the car so that you may take passage. This abuse became so flagrant several months ago that I had the matter brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and the railroad officials promised to correct the evil. I think that for a while there was a change for the better, and that people were less troubled with being left standing on the street corners as car after car passed by, despite most energetic signals from would-be passengers. This morning I had occasion to use a street car, and stood on the proper corner and gave the proper signal for the motorman to stop the car. To my exasperation, the car passed on without any effort on the part of the motorman to stop it. I had the presence of mind to secure the motorman's number and the number of the car, and reported the incident to the company with the result that the motorman is to be discharged. This will not, however, end the matter. I shall again bring the subject before the Grand Jury in an endeavor to see if we cannot in some way have the rights of the public respected."

THE LOSS OF THE PORTIA.

Salvage Arranged and Efforts Making to Save Passengers' Baggage.

Bowring & Archibald, agents of the Red Cross Line, received yesterday afternoon a dispatch from Corbett & Co., Halifax agents of the line, relating to the wrecked steamer Portia, which reads as follows: "Arranged salvage on a basis of 50 per cent. net proceeds. Doing all possible to save the passengers' baggage."

Messrs. Bowring & Archibald have chartered from the Quebec Steamship Company the steamer Orinoco, which has been running between here and Bermuda. She will take the place of the Portia. The Orinoco is to sail from New York for Halifax on July 22, and has accommodations for 100 passengers.

HALIFAX, July 12.—The body of the Assyrian lad, Basha, the only victim of the steamer Portia disaster Monday night, was found by divers to-day in the second cabin of the Portia.

Bull and 22 Cows Chase a Man.

A herd of twenty-two cows, headed by a bull, broke loose from Samuel McKeary's place, near Flushing, in Queens Borough, yesterday morning and went to King's Pond to drink. While they were at the pond John Wetzel, a resident of the neighborhood, threw a stone which hit the bull. The animal immediately charged Wetzel, and the herd of cows followed at full speed after the bull. The nearest shelter was an eighth of a mile away, and Wetzel did some fast sprinting and beat out the bull.

The Price of Champagne.

Reports of an agreement entered into by the leading champagne agents of this city to maintain prices were current yesterday, and allegations were made that some dealers had been cutting the ordinary prices. At the office of one of the largest importers and sellers of champagne in this country, the statement was made yesterday that there had been no cutting of prices and consequently no agreement to maintain prices. "There has been no disturbance of the harmonious condition of affairs," said this representative, "and there are no indications of any differences nor of any agreements of any kind."

Must Abandon a Cemetery Building.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. The application of the Washington Cemetery Company for an extension of time to make repairs in the building occupied by the Superintendent was considered unfavorably. This building was inspected recently by Sanitary Superintendent Black and condemned. There was also a restaurant operated in the building. The action of the Health Board yesterday means that the restaurant must be closed at once and the use of the building discontinued

THE CAREER OF COL. WALLACE.

Thirty-Seventh Regiment's Commander Has Had Active Service.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 12.—Robert Bruce Wallace of Helena, who was appointed by the President Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, is a native of New York, and was appointed to West Point from Montana in 1886, being graduated with honors in 1890. He chose the cavalry branch of the service, and was immediately assigned to the Second Cavalry, then stationed in the far Southwest. For a time he had command of an Indian company at Fort Wingate, N. M. His service in the Southwest was a specially active one. In four years' residence in that region he probably spent less than six months in garrison. His most notable service was a long chase while in command of a detachment after the "Apache Kid," a notorious renegade and murderer, whom he chased through Arizona and New Mexico, and even across the line into old Mexico. He and his detachment failed to catch him, but captured the "Kid's" squaw.

Lieut. Wallace accompanied Col. P. C. Corbin, then Assistant Adjutant General, in the Oraibi campaign in Arizona, which is given a place of some importance in the records of the War Department. Col. Corbin marched against the Moqui Pueblos in Keams Cañon with four troops and two Hotchkiss guns, the latter being under the command of Lieut. Wallace. The campaign was luckily a bloodless one, the Indians being intimidated by the display of force. The moral effect of the gun practice given by Lieut. Wallace with his guns had something to do with the success of the campaign. The practice was had solely with the object of impressing the Indians with the power of cannon, and it certainly had the desired effect.

In 1894 Lieut. Wallace was transferred into Montana to the Governor's staff to act as instructor of the National Guard of the State. He made his headquarters in Helena up to the time he left with the First Montana Regiment. In 1896 he took an examination at Fort Leavenworth for promotion, which he passed, receiving the rank of First Lieutenant in his old regiment. When war with Spain was declared he was made mustering officer in Montana. When the First Montana Regiment was organized he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and in that capacity has served up to the present time.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Assignments of Surgeons to Regiments at Various Posts.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Volunteer officers of the Medical Department have been assigned to regiments as follows:

To the Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon; Capt. Frederick A. Washburn, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John E. Boyd, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Camp Meade, Penn., Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon; Capt. James H. Hepburn, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Leonard K. Graves, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Camp Meade, Penn., Major Thomas C. Chalmers, Surgeon; Capt. S. Chase De Krafft, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Allen J. Black, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort McPherson, Ga., Major Charles L. G. Anderson, Surgeon; Capt. James C. Minor, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Lomax S. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Sheridan, Ill., Major John R. McDill, Surgeon; Capt. James J. Erwin, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Albert H. Eber, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Thomas, Ky., Major Joseph N. Henry, Surgeon; Capt. Abram L. Baines, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Ralph S. Porter, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Major Frank C. Armstrong, Surgeon; Capt. John W. Hereford, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. William H. Cook, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Major B. Albert Lieberman, Surgeon; Capt. W. E. Parker, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Fort Logan, Col., Major James E. Shellenberger, Surgeon; Capt. Frank W. Foxworthy, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Patrick J. McKenna, Assistant Surgeon.

To the Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Major Julius A. Schuelke, Surgeon; Capt. Luther B. Grandy, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John A. Metzger, Assistant Surgeon.

THE NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Col. A. E. Bates Succeeds Gen. Carey—Other Service Promotions.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President to-day appointed Col. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General of the Army, to succeed Gen. Asa B. Carey, retired.

The appointment of Gen. Bates has resulted in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles I. Wilson to the rank of Colonel, and the promotion of Major George W. Baird to be Lieutenant-Colonel. These promotions made a vacancy in the list of paymasters with the rank of Major. This vacancy was filled by the President by the appointment of Capt. John Murphy of the Fourteenth Infantry, in recognition of his services in the Philippines, and at his own request Major Murphy was placed on the retired list, his health having suffered from hardships in the Philippines.

The vacancy caused by his retirement was filled by the appointment of Major Charles Newbold of the Volunteer Pay Department.

Col. Alfred E. Bates until recently was Military Attaché to the Embassy in London. He is a native of Michigan, and was graduated from West Point in 1865. He was appointed to the Second Cavalry, and in a few years attained the rank of Captain. In 1875 he was promoted to be a Major and Paymaster. In 1897 he was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and at the beginning of this year became a Colonel. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers during the war with Spain, but he did not leave London until this Spring.

Capt. Dickins to Fill Superior's Post.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Capt. Dickins will be Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, during the coming trip to Europe of Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the bureau, who goes to look into the European method of housing men in naval barracks, instead of in training ships. It is stated that Admiral Crowninshield's trip does not indicate any purpose to make a change in the bureau, and that he will resume his post at the close of his foreign trip.

Examining Board for West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A board of officers, consisting of Col. Dallas Bache, Major L. A. La Garde, and Capt. C. M. Gandy of the Medical Department, has been appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 22, for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy.

MOLINEUX CASE TO COME UP.

Mr. Osborne Says It Will Go Before the Grand Jury To-morrow.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday that it was certain the Molineux case would be presented to the Grand Jury on Friday. He had secured an order, which permitted the transfer of the case to the August Grand Jury, from Justice Werner of the Supreme Court.

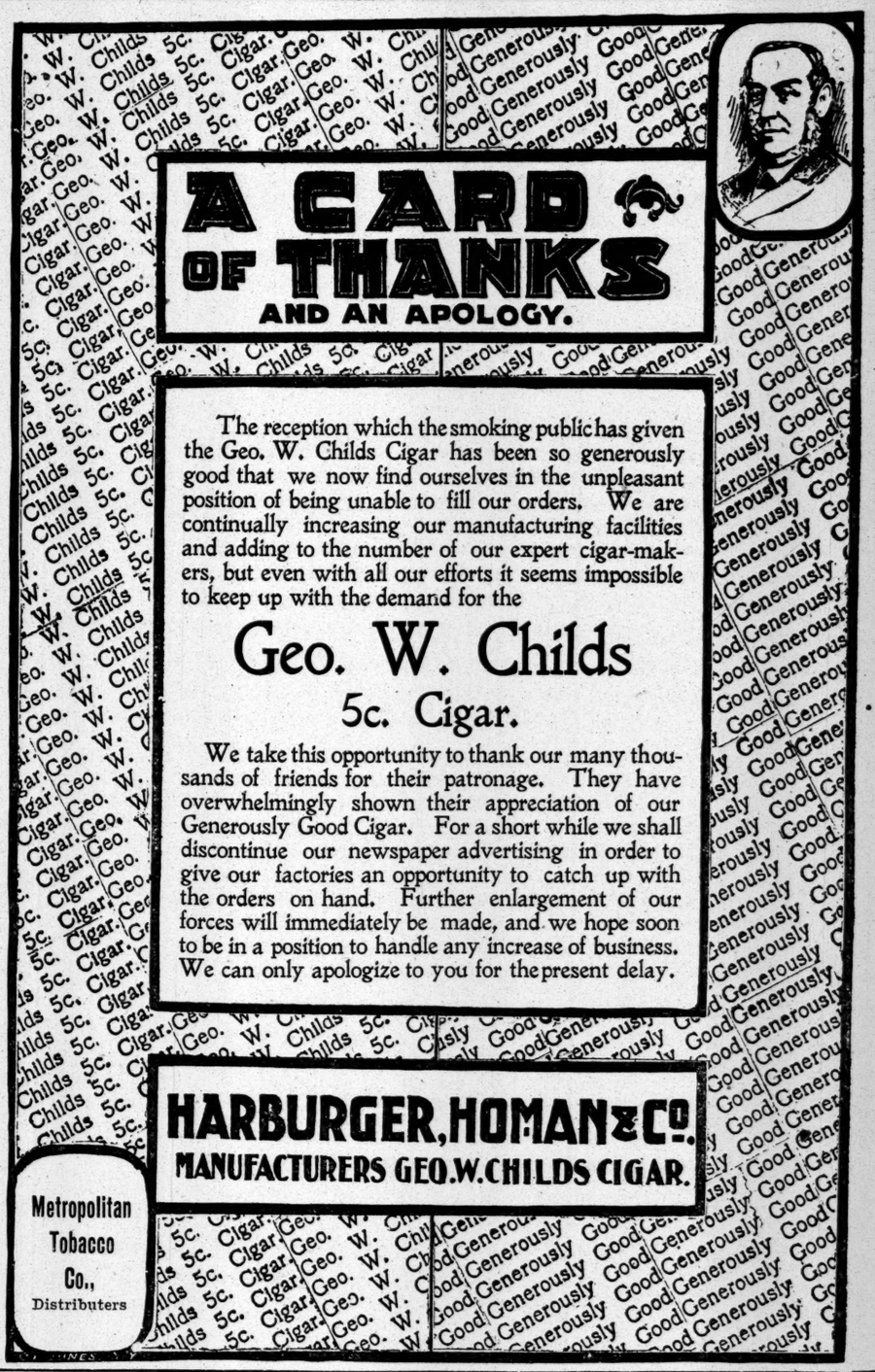
"This order," said Mr. Osborne, "was secured only as a matter of precaution. We have many witnesses who live in distant parts of the country, and it was to provide against the possible contingency that we might not be able to subpoena them for this Grand Jury that I secured the order. The fact that the case will be presented to the Grand Jury Friday does not mean that the evidence will be presented on that day. The case will be brought before the jury, and that body will set a day to consider the evidence, which probably will be the middle of next week."

Merchants' Association Is Busy.

The Merchants' Association has begun its campaign for the Fall buying trade, and, by way of attracting merchants to this city, has issued circulars containing a series of dates for reduced railroad fares from the middle of July to the middle of September. In addition to these circulars, the officers of the association have sent out thousands of copies of its newly published booklet, "Summer Days and Nights in New York."

Mrs. Ramsey Indicted for Murder.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Mrs. Grace Ramsey for the murder of her husband at the Garden Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, June 23 last. She killed him with a razor while he was asleep. Mrs. Ramsey has been pronounced insane by three experts. A commission will be appointed to examine into her mental condition. She is now at Bellevue Hospital. She was taken thither from the Tombs Monday night



TEST OF AHEARN CLAIM ACT

City Sues to Determine Constitutionality of the Law.

IN CAPT. STEPHENSON'S CASE

His the Largest Claim Filed—Corporation Counsel's Contentions—No Provision for Heirs.

Justice Stover granted an order in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly in the matter of the claim of Police Captain John T. Stephenson against the city, to show cause why the Ahearn act should not be declared unconstitutional. The order is returnable Monday. It involves more than a million dollars of claims against the city.

The law known as the Ahearn act was signed by Gov. Roosevelt, May 25, and provides that "any official or officer of any city or county of this State who shall have been successful in any trial or proceeding commenced within the city or county for which such official or officer was appointed or elected, to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of or in connection with his official duties may, within three months after the passage of this act, apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State assigned to or holding a special term for hearing enumerated or non-enumerated motions in the judicial district in which such trial or proceeding was commenced, for the appointment of a referee to hear, examine into, and report concerning the claim of the officer or official against the city or county in which the trial or proceeding against such officer or official was commenced, arising out of reasonable counsel fees and expenses paid or incurred by such officer or officials."

A number of claims, nearly all of which have grown out of the Lexow investigation, have already been filed. Mr. Connoly says in his affidavit that those filed up to yesterday morning amounted to $76,000, and that "he has heard of many others that are now in preparation." A number of additional claims were filed yesterday, after the granting of the order. Among these is one from Chief of Police Devery for $15,475.04. The claims are as follows: John H. Whalen, $1,150; Frederick Goetzger, $2,175; William H. O'Shaughnessy, $1,600; Mark Harrigan, $1,575; James J. Scanlon, $1,150; Charles McMorrow, $1,350; John Walsh, $1,450; Joseph E. Brady, $1,875; Charles Becker, $750; John A. Williams, $3,000; John Mohr, $1,850; Henry Woodley, $3,650; Frank P. Glennon, $750; Frederick Faulhaber, $1,250; Peter W. Connor, $1,250; Frank Derrich, $1,150; Charles Campbell, $1,150; William Keller, $1,150; Joseph Darcy, $1,150; John Schelberg, $1,150; David T. Moneypenny, $2,000; Frederick Wagner, $2,975; Joseph Winsler, $1,150; Patrick Cash, $3,350; Charles W. Sturgis, $1,350; Godwin J. Brophy, $3,150; James M. Harris, $2,500; Edward F. Judge, $1,725; Joseph M. Darby, $1,950; James Farley, $2,250; Michael Morgan, $1,150; David V. W. Wright, $1,150; Robert J. Woods, $1,158; Charles E. Clancy, $1,150; Andrew F. Donohue, $1,150; Nathan Straus, $5,000; William S. Devery, $15,475.04; Louis Wendel, $6,200; James S. Allen, $750; Joseph M. Garvey, $2,000; James J. Walker, $1,600; George E. Quimby, $100; James Carlin, $100; Eugene Masterson, $4,000; Jacob J. Kilbrick, $500; Edward Hahn, $4,000; Chester L. Sieford, $600; John Kavanagh, $800; John B. Sampson, $1,200; Emil Kashan, $2,000; John F. Farrow, $1,500, and Thomas J. Hogshett, $500.

ALL POLICEMEN BUT TWO.

All of these claimants, with the exception of Nathan Straus and Louis Wendel, are policemen or police officials. Mr. Straus was one of the Park Commissioners and was indicted with Commissioner Clausen, who has made claim for $12,000. Mr. Wendel, who is a well-known Tammany man, was a member of the boodle Board of Aldermen of 1884. His claim of $6,200 is $3,700 greater than that filed by ex-Alderman William P. Keck, who was indicted with him.

Capt. Stephenson's claim is for $14,556.90, and was selected as a test case, as it was the largest in amount of those filed at the time. This sum, the Captain alleges, was expended in defending himself against a charge of bribery, based on facts developed in the Lexow investigation. He was charged with having accepted four baskets of peaches from Martin N. Edwards, a produce merchant, as a bribe for allowing Edwards to keep his boxes and barrels on the sidewalk, in violation of the law. He was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and sentenced by Judge Ingraham to three years and nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000; but on an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court the verdict was set aside, and he was restored to duty. He is now in command of the Macdougal Street Station.

In accordance with the provisions of the Ahearn act, Stephenson petitioned for an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to appoint a referee to examine his claim. Such an order was granted June 30, and the claim was referred to Francis B. Delehanty. The order was served on the Law Department of the city July 10, and the following day a notice was served for a hearing before the referee to-day. Justice Stover's order acts as a stay to these proceedings until the constitutionality of the Ahearn act may be tested.

The city's case is in the hands of Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly. In his affidavit, Mr. Connoly claims that the act is unconstitutional for a number of reasons. He still holds other reasons in reserve, but he says that any one of the six he sets forth in his affidavit is sufficient, he thinks, to establish his contention.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S CLAIMS.

Here are his reasons:

First—That the statute in question is in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 of Article I. of the Constitution of the State of New York, that no person shall be deprived of "property without due process of law"; and in support of this objection the City of New York respectfully shows that the statute aforesaid does not provide for any notice of hearing to said City of New York, nor does it furnish to said city any opportunity to be heard.

Second—That the said statute is in contravention of the provisions of Section 20 of Article III. of the Constitution in that it was passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, the said statute being a bill appropriating the public moneys to private purposes.

Third—That the said statute is in contravention of Section 10 of Article VII. of the Constitution of the State, which provides that "no county or city shall give any money or property to or in aid of any individual," "nor shall any such county or city be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county or city purposes."

Fourth—That the said statute is in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 of Article VII., that "the Legislature shall not audit, allow, or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the State, would be barred by lapse of time," and in support of this objection reference is made to the provisions of the statute which draw no distinction between demands which are barred and those which are not barred by the statute of limitation.

Fifth—That the said statute is in contravention of the Constitution of the State inasmuch as it is a method of taking the property of the City of New York and of its citizens and taxpayers, not for any public use, but for the benefit of private individuals.

Sixth—That the appointment of an auditor under Section 1 of said act is unconstitutional and in violation of Section 2 of Article X of the Constitution of the State, which provides that "all city officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such city or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

John Vincent, counsel for Capt. Stephenson, said yesterday that he was quite ready to contend for the constitutionality of the Ahearn act. He did not know if any other claimants would join in the hearing, but his client, he said, would contest his claim to the end.

NO PROVISION FOR HEIRS.

It was learned yesterday that Abel Cook, an attorney in the Bennett Building, and an old friend and associate of the late Abraham B. Tappen, who was a member of the Park Board with Commissioners Clausen and Straus, had sent for a copy of the Ahearn law with a view possibly to instituting proceedings on behalf of Mr. Tappen's family for reimbursement of counsel fees and other expenses incurred in defending himself against the indictment brought against the Park Board, for giving contracts without public letting. Mr. Tappen felt very keenly the opprobium which he thought the indictment put upon him, and he continually worried over it, although the Legislature legalized the board's action and completely exonerated it from all blame.

In reference to this phase of the case, ex-Police Justice Koch, who drafted the law, said yesterday: "The law makes no provision for heirs to take advantage of it. It was drawn for live men, and I don't believe that Mr. Tappen's heirs could have any standing in court."

Mr. Koch explained that he had no interest in the bill, other than drawing it up, and, if occasion presented, acting as counsel for those whom it benefited. He had no personal claim against the city, as the Excise Board of 1894, of which he was a member, was fully reimbursed for its expenses after it had been exonerated by the Court of Appeals, sustaining the dismissal of an indictment brought after an acquittal in the lower courts.

The law, he felt, would successfully stand the suit brought to test its constitutionality, though in the Stephenson case, he thought that the improper course of applying for a referee had been pursued before formal demand for payment had been made upon the Controller.

Naval Cadets Here Again.

The senior class of cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis on board the schoolship Annapolis arrived off East Twenty-eighth Street last night at 8 o'clock. They were on their way down after their visit to West Point. None of the cadets received shore leave, and no visitors were allowed aboard ship.

COLONIAL SHIPS AND THE FLAG.

Rules for Vessels of Puerto Rico and the Philippines Promulgated.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An order has been issued by the President extending the privileges and protection of the American flag to the shipping of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. All ships owned by residents of these islands at the time of the exchange of the ratification of treaties are included in the order.

The order of the President, issued through the War Department, directs officers of customs in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands to issue certificates of protection to vessels of those islands. These certificates entitle the vessels to which they are issued to the protection of the flag of the United States on the high seas and in all ports under the following conditions:

1. The vessel must be owned by a citizen of the United States residing in Puerto Rico or the Philippines.

2. Natives of the islands may be given certificates for their vessels upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

3. If a resident of the islands named was a subject of Spain prior to April 11, 1899, and has abjured his allegiance to the crown of Spain and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, he, too, shall be entitled to a certificate of protection.

The President's order further provides that the master and the watch officers of a vessel to which a certificate of protection is issued must also be citizens of the United States. In lieu of that they must take the oath of allegiance. It is, however, discretionary with the General commanding the forces of the United States in the islands named as to whether these special provisions shall be waived in whole or in part.

The certificate of

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

BUSINESS MUST GO!

The efforts of the new socialism to put a stop to business are meeting with notable success in States nearer and older than Texas. In the State of Ohio, the home of the President, a law is on the statute book which declares it to be a crime to do business except by methods which are satisfactory to the believers in the new socialism. The Attorney General of that State has been diligent in hunting down persons and corporations that have attempted to do business, and has met with remarkable success in one conspicuous instance. We quote from The Chicago Inter Ocean an account of his triumph:

> The withdrawal of the Standard Oil Company from Ohio is announced. The cause of the move is the series of onslaughts made on the corporation by the Attorney General of the State. The company has become tired of being treated as a public enemy. It will reorganize under the laws of New Jersey.
>
> This withdrawal means a great deal more than the transfer of the corporate domicile. To be sure, such a transfer means that Cleveland, where the company has always had its headquarters, will lose a large office force and immense deposits of money; but these are small items compared with the great manufacturing plants which are to be abandoned. The refinery at Cleveland, the parent establishment, and the second largest of its kind in the world, is to be left idle. Its cooperage factory—the largest one ever operated—is already closed.
>
> It is hardly too much to say that the Standard Oil Company is to Cleveland what the Union Stock Yards are to Chicago. Each concern is the head centre of one of the greatest industries of the times. There is a great deal of refining in other cities than Cleveland, as there is a great deal of packing outside of Chicago, but Cleveland is largely indebted to the manufacture of kerosene from petroleum for its extraordinary prosperity. It owes more to JOHN ROCKEFELLER than to any other dozen citizens.

The new socialists do not consider it a loss to a community to drive out of it a large employer of labor who pays out thousands of dollars every week and makes the place busy and prosperous. In their opinion these benefits are more than offset by that deadly but mysterious peril which none of them have ever yet satisfactorily defined of allowing business to be carried on on a large scale. They are determined to put a stop to business. They have won a great victory in Cleveland.

ENGLAND'S WAY AND OUR WAY?

Dispatches from London tell every day of the vigor of England's preparation to meet a possible grave emergency in the Transvaal. Thirty machine guns were shipped on Tuesday, and the Seventy-third Battery of Artillery got its orders to take ship, making the fifth battery of artillery under orders for the Cape. It was stated in London dispatches to THE TIMES on Monday morning that there were now in South Africa available for Transvaal service 40,000 British troops, or a number equal to the entire male Boer population above the age of sixteen and one-third of the males below that age.

England knows the Boers to be a formidable foe. Majuba Hill taught her that. But the thorough preparation she is making means much more than an attempt to provide a force big enough to whip the Boers. It does mean that, certainly. If there is to be fighting, she intends that there shall be no doubt about the result of it. But by the swiftness and extent of her preparations England means to put President KRUEGER out of all humor for fighting. A big and sufficient army, with many batteries and plenty of machine guns, powerfully promotes the success of diplomatic negotiations and smooths the way to the desired concessions. Arms go further than arguments. Having determined on the political policy she chooses to pursue in South Africa, the soundness and justice of which are not here under examination, nobody can deny the high wisdom of the military policy with which it is accompanied. It almost insures peace.

Our own operations in the Philippines offer a painful contrast to England's condition of splendid readiness at the Cape. In respect to numbers, equipment, and morale the army of AGUINALDO is very much inferior to the army of President KRUEGER. It is only in the climate and the nature of the country that we encounter in Luzon obstacles more serious than those which English troops would have to overcome in the Transvaal. Yet we have been fighting these Tagalos since February and we have not crushed them yet. The rainy season has compelled us to stop fighting and it is perfectly well known that AGUINALDO is prepared to give us a great deal more trouble when we are ready to go at him again.

Brig. Gen. HARRISON GRAY OTIS says that "with the small force operating in a strange and distant land against an enemy fighting on his own ground Major Gen. OTIS has accomplished great things." This is a deserved tribute, no doubt. But note the all-important adjective. It is a "small" force. England sends no small force to bring President KRUEGER to terms. It was our mistake and our terrible misfortune that we did send a small force to the Philippines. It is a mistake that might have been corrected before this time if the artifices of GORMAN had not defeated legislation which would have given us a seasoned army adequate for our undertakings.

But if we had had a sufficient army it is extremely doubtful whether we should at first have sent enough troops to the Philippines. There was a disposition in this country to look upon AGUINALDO as an Oriental George Washington, and to treat him as such. We were new to the business, and did not understand the nature of the people for whose good behavior we had become sponsors. The Tagal is in many respects different from the native of Massachusetts or Ohio. He doesn't understand what you mean by treating him like George Washington. He misconstrues your magnanimity as a sign of fear and presently you find him "'acking at your 'ead."

AGUINALDO would never have hacked at our heads if we had sent forty thousand troops to the Philippines to establish American rule over him and his kind. His Oriental nature is entirely capable of understanding what an exhibition of force means. If you are going to take charge of savage and untractable races of men it is far cheaper to make them understand at the beginning that you are able to take care of them.

THE NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL.

The President's appointments to the enlarged army have been so evidently actuated by good motives and have been so freely praised by us that we may perhaps properly take note of the promotion of Col. BATES, over the head of his senior, to be Paymaster General of the Army.

We have not a word to say against Col. BATES, and it may turn out that his appointment will vindicate itself as another appointment has done which at first scandalized the army. We mean the appointment of Col. MILLS to be Superintendent of the Military Academy. That appointment was highly irregular, according to the standards and traditions of West Point. And yet it has been so fully vindicated that the very officers who might have been supposed to be chiefly aggrieved by it are among the most zealous approvers of it. An "irregular" appointment of which that can be said becomes thereupon regularized.

And yet there is a good deal to be said, in the army and in the navy, in favor of "seniority" as against "selection." Seniority at least does not "go by favor." And when selection comes in, about which the natural presumption is that it does go by favor, it should be made upon such grounds as to overthrow the presumption or the consequence will be the demoralization of that branch of the public service which you are handling. There are still officers of the navy who are wondering at the procedures of the department at the outbreak of the Spanish war and asking each other what was the matter with Admiral BUNCE, who had "served up" to the command of the Atlantic Squadron, and who was kept at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the war fitting out the squadrons his juniors were to fight. Excellent officer as Capt. SAMPSON undoubtedly was, and as Admiral SAMPSON undoubtedly is, there are officers in the navy who insist that he owed his sudden promotion and prominence not to his professional standing, which was of the very best, so much as to his having recently served at Washington, and been, in spite of himself, a member of the "bureau ring."

Now, it is not wise or patriotic or decent for the Administration to encourage such inquiries as these. It is not good for the army or for the navy that when an officer is promoted "out of his turn" other officers should ask "Why?" That question ought to answer itself or else the jumping is not justified. When Gen. DAVIS is put in command of Puerto Rico, and other officers ask "Why," we really do not know what satisfactory answer can be returned to them. Neither do we know why Col. BATES should be jumped over the heads of his seniors. There was a rather unpleasant story of the Colonel and the President of the French Republic at the French manoeuvres last year, which we have seen in print and have not seen denied. That it should not be denied is quite proper. Officers of the army and navy of the United States are not yet required to promulgate unofficial statements of official matters for the interest or amusement of the public. So no conclusion unfavorable to Col. BATES can be drawn from the uncontradicted prevalence of the anecdote. But when we see him promoted out of his turn, we naturally ask why, and if we get no satisfactory answer we draw the conclusion that promotion in the United States Army may go by favor and not by merit. And the suspicion that that may be the case is not good for the United States Army.

THE PARIS AFLOAT.

That is really a wonderful "recovery" of the Paris by the salvagers. It has precedents, and some of them are more remarkable than itself as to the mere lapse of time between the wrecking and the recovery. The Amerique, which was "piled up" on the Jersey beach twenty-two years ago, lay there nearly twice as long as the Paris has lain on the rocks of the south coast of England, and was finally extricated in a serviceable and seaworthy condition. But there is probably no point at all on the south coast of England where a liner could lie so comfortably for weeks or months together as she could lie almost anywhere between Sandy Hook light and the Delaware Breakwater. The fact that at any point on the south coast of England a liner should be "piled up" on the 21st of May and be pulled off on the 11th of July, safe and sound, and capable, with comparatively trivial refittings, of taking and keeping the sea is an amazing fact.

It is doubtful whether such a thing could have occurred before the age of steam and steel. You cannot fancy one of the old "hearts of oak" being good for anything, after she had been exposed for so long, and in so helpless a posture, to the beating of the winds and waves of a "stern and rockbound coast." The modern seagoing machine has her disadvantages as compared with her predecessor. If a hole is stove in her, it cannot be repaired on board. The carpenter and the carpenter's mate are no longer so important as they formerly were. And the trouble of repairing the modern ship at sea is so great that it is no wonder that elderly seafaring men should maintain that the irreparable modern ship, of peace or war, being "vital in every part," is not, upon the whole so practical a seagoing machine as her reparable predecessor, which was built of wood and propelled by wind. It is, or at least it has been, quite true that an injury to the vitals of a modern liner, even if it does not sink her, leaves her a helpless hulk upon the sea, the sport and prey of winds and waves. The best thing that has been done to safeguard this vulnerability is the supply, which we believe to be an American invention, of a "repair ship" as an adjunct to a squadron.

But with all her vulnerability, consider what a combination of strength and lightness the modern ship, the modern liner, must be that she can endure the buffetings of one of the stormiest seas in the world for all these weeks without losing her capability of floating and moving, and safely transporting her passengers and her freight.

ANOTHER CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

We lately received from an esteemed but anti-imperialist correspondent a communication in which THE TIMES was accused of being destitute of principle and the President of respect for the Constitution. We made no attempt to refute our correspondent's assertions, as we felt sure he took great pleasure in the belief that THE TIMES and the President are a bad lot. But our curiosity being powerfully aroused by the fact that in comparing AGUINALDO with WASHINGTON, the Savior, BOLIVAR, and WILLIAM TELL, he spelled the name of TELL in a manner foreign to American usage, WILHELM TELL, to wit, we ventured to inquire whether there was any psychological or racial connection between the anti-imperialistic cult and that way of spelling William; in other words, whether it was not probable that out of a hundred persons who habitually spell it Wilhelm there would not be a larger number of anti-imperialists than among a like number who spelled it William.

Our esteemed correspondent returns to the charge expressing great surprise—and also glee—that we declined to discuss the proposition that THE TIMES is devoid of principle and only "a mischief maker." We wish we could make him understand how perfectly insignificant and negligible are such questions as that compared to the deeply interesting peculiarities of his epistolary sty'e, of which we find a further and startling example in the communication now under notice. In expressing his adherence to the principle, "no Government without the consent of the governed," he says:

> If I had the power I should use a certain poets wonderful device of tearing out with its roots the tallest pine in our forrests, dip it into the Sun and write that sentiment in lines of glowing fire across the darkening sky, so that every american, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, could plainly read it.

Surely here is matter for learned societies. This gentleman is an anti-imperialist. He spells William W-i-l-h-e-l-m. And he writes american with a small a. Which of these three peculiarities, we inquire, stands in a casual relation to the other two? Is the gentleman's anti-imperialism responsible for Wilhelm and american with a small a? Or do the anti-imperialism and the small a radiate from the Wilhelm as their point of origin? Given the point of view which leads to Wilhelm, will it not also yield anti-imperialism and american with a small a? We should highly prize the opinion of Admiral VON DIEDERICHS on that point of view.

An English gentleman who is equally distinguished in statesmanship, in literature, and in irreligion once attempted to destroy Christianity by writing a book in which the name of the Creator was spelled throughout with a small g. It was remarked by an American that this showed an imperfect sense of the adaptation of means to an end. But Mr. MORLEY spelled with forethought and intent. Our correspondent, we fear, unconsciously writes american in "lower case" throughout for the same reasons which would prompt him to write AGUINALDO in upper case throughout. No doubt he writes as he thinks. That is why we hesitate to accept his views about the President, and it is for that reason that we have but a limited confidence in him as an expounder of the Constitution and as a critic of American policy.

THE LATEST CHESS TOURNAMENT.

A good many years ago a disgusted practitioner of the law shook the dust of the small town in which he had been practicing for many years from his feet and betook himself to New York. Being expostulated with by a friend who pointed out to him that, after all, he had his pick of all the litigated business of the place, the disgusted jurist made answer: "Yes, but what litigated business? Two paupers fighting for a shilling!"

Somehow this anecdote is recalled by a perusal and replaying of the games of any modern chess tournament, of that which has just been finished in London not more and not less than any other tournament of recent years. To play over one of these games is to be powerfully reminded of the strife of the two paupers for the shilling. And this is indeed admitted, or rather proclaimed, by the leading expositor of the modern game. The modern game, Mr. STEINITZ observes, consists in "the accumulation of small advantages." Exactly. That is to say, each player strives to get a pawn the better of the other, to keep the pawn to the ending, and then to win with it. And it is in these pleasing processes that the modern game does, as its expounder says, chiefly consist.

And yet those curious creatures, the performers, think the public ought to take an interest in this performance, and every new "meister-tournament" that occurs they expect a boom in the game. The fact is that the more of these games are played, the less interest can any rational being take in the game, unless he be condemned, like the contestants, to play it for his living. It is no longer a game at all. It is a "cutthroat competition." There is really no interest in it except to the competitors, and their interest is not sportsmanlike, but commercial. Of course, there are brilliant finishes even in the modern tournament. A good circumspect, businesslike, commercial player is occasionally caught napping, and then his opponent pounces down upon him with alacrity, and does him up with gladiatorial ferocity and precision. But these endings are very rare in modern tournaments. There is often, in a whole tournament, not one of the brilliant finishes which the student can find in almost every recorded game of the old players who played chess for amusement and not for a living, as PHILIDOR and LABOURDONNAIS and MACDONNELL and MORPHY and ANDERSSEN. The usual thing is the "accumulation of small advantages" and the final winning by the accumulation on account of the inability of the other man to stop the progress of the odd pawn. It is "two paupers fighting for a shilling."

In other words, that has happened to chess which happens to every sport when it becomes professional. It is no longer a game, but a business. "I never was, I am not, I never will be, a professional player," wrote PAUL MORPHY. And that is partly why, as a recent commentator has said, there are more brilliant endings in MORPHY'S games than in all the rest of chess put together. It is instructive to observe how you cannot make a trade out of a recreation without destroying its interest and value as a recreation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to reports coming from England, the speed of the Shamrock is to be concealed as carefully as her lines have been. And not only is it stated that her preliminary trials will not be real races at all, but the yachtsmen interested in her management are quoted as expressing the firm conviction that the recent contests between the Columbia and the Defender were intended, not to reveal the comparative merits of those two boats, but to deceive and mislead the public in general and the British yachtsmen in particular. We would be sorry to believe that practices of the kind indicated are either commended or excused anywhere by sportsmen who also call themselves gentlemen, and we more than doubt if the policy of secrecy is carried to any such length on this side of the ocean. Experts who watched with strained attention the trials at Sandy Hook and at Larchmont are convinced that the Defender was sailed as well as she could be sailed, and that the Columbia was sailed as well as the men on board could sail her. There was, indeed, some clumsy work on the new boat, but evidence of intentional mitigation of her speed, if it existed, escaped the eyes of the most experienced observers. If the owners of the Shamrock and the Columbia were men to whom yacht racing was a means to the winning of bets instead of glory, one could understand why they should keep the capabilities of their boats a mystery as long as possible, and for as many people as possible. In the existing circumstances, however, what on earth—or the water—is to be gained from deception or even from secrecy? The designers, who are business men in hot rivalry for profitable orders, have a sort of right to work in the dark, but the very idea that amateur sailors are not as eager to exchange information as courtesy is simply abhorrent.

—Though the loss of the steamer Paris is, in one sense, no longer a mystery, in another it is more mysterious than ever. Capt. WATKINS said in his report: "The accident was not due to any want of thought or anxiety about my vessel or her safety," and nobody will even dream of questioning the exact truth of this statement. But obviously not less exact is the assertion of the United States Inspectors that Capt. WATKINS did not act "with the necessary care and attention requisite in the navigation of his vessel." In other words, a thoroughly competent officer, acting with a full appreciation of his heavy responsibilities, made a blunder of the sort expected to result from combined carelessness and stupidity. How could he do it? To no one in the world probably is the difficulty of answering that question more apparent than it is to Capt. WATKINS himself, and, though of course he will not impugn the justice of his punishment, severe as it is, still deep down in his heart he will doubt if the fate which puts so lamentable an end to a long and honorable career was really deserved. And he has a right to doubt, for, as a matter of fact, his penalty was imposed, not because he was negligent, but because he is a man, and, like every other man, sure, soon or late, to find his skill at fault, his attention wandering, his judgment wrong. The Inspectors have performed their plain duty in suspending him, but, after all, he is the victim of a system which presupposes mortal infallibility, rather than of his own error. Nothing could illustrate more clearly than did the wreck of the Paris the need of reform in the methods of determining the course and position of merchant vessels when near the land. The miscalculation which sent this steamer ashore was one which any man might have made, but it was also one which it is hardly possible that two men, acting independently, could have made at the same time.

—Swords are implements which a considerable minority of male humanity once found of very practical use, but for a century past cold steel in this particular form has been degenerating steadily into a mere symbol of authority, and nowadays it is absolutely nothing else, even for real warriors engaged in real battle. This statement should be qualified a bit, perhaps, out of respect to the cavalrymen, who are still occasionally called upon to do a little cut and thrust work, but the occasions are so rare that they hardly count, and that modern sword wearer who is ingenious enough to find a real excuse for drawing his antiquated weapon deserves a large measure of credit. We note with extreme interest that this triumph has just been achieved by Lieut. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON SCALES, who this week deserted his country's service—by express permission, of course—long enough to come up from Annapolis to Bay Ridge and get married. Now, the Lieutenant holds at the Naval Academy the position of Instructor in Mathematics—a position which, while highly honorable and not less highly laborious, is one in which the problem of the sword must be especially difficult. An Instructor in Mathematics can hardly use his bright blade as a pointer with which to direct his pupils' attention to lines and angles on the blackboard, nor would it be allowable for him to stimulate their flagging energies by prods into or even at their arms and legs. There is no reason to believe that Lieut. SCALES inclined his mind to matrimony simply for the sake of utilizing the sword in some other way than as a superfluous and inconvenient article of wearing apparel, but the fact remains that the wedding did give him an opportunity for such utilization and that he took advantage of it with a promptness that hinted at deep study in the past of the sword in its relation to mathematical instructors. The chance came with the wedding breakfast, and without a moment's hesitation the Lieutenant drew his sword, handed it over to the bride, and with eyes gleaming gladness watched her as she cut the wedding cake with it. Of course, he would have been happy anyway, but one can't help believing that his happiness was appreciably increased by this public demonstration that the sword can still serve useful ends.

—A young officer who served under Gen. WOOD in the second battle of Santiago—that against disease—has returned with some stories and descriptions that throw new light, or at any rate more light, on the doctor-soldier who has won the whole country's enthusiastic admiration and confidence. "I saw Gen. WOOD," declares this officer, "at his desk for three days when, I really believe, he was the sickest man in Santiago. Once, going into the palace in the morning, I saw him lean against the wall for support, but in a moment he braced up again, and went on and worked just as hard that day as on any other. With chills shaking his entire body he would press his hand hard against the desk so as to stop the trembling while he wrote." Here, too, is a significant detail: "He is a man who talks with his eye, and you know what he means. Clear blue eyes they are, attractive in their mildness, but they can be 'cold enough to give you a chill,' as one of his men said." And the General not only works himself, which is no rare merit, but he inspires others with his own energy and forgetfulness of self. "Somehow or other," we read, "he makes you feel that the complaining man is a sickly sort of creature, undeserving of pity. I know of two instances of men who were born kickers and had the worst sort of reputation for fault-finding down in Alabama, where they came from, and if you were to see them now you would think that they would suffer the worst possible torture without an ejaculation. The change in their character has simply come about by their being brought into close contact with the General." Some day, perhaps, it will occur to the authorities at Washington that this man who has ruled one city so well would make a good ruler for several cities, a whole island, or even a whole archipelago.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is full time some positive action was taken to stamp out the homicidal tendency of the Christian Science healers. This fanatical apostasy of religion and common sense has become a serious matter to society. What is the difference if you slay a human being in a moment of wrath or, under the guise of religion, put him to death by refusing the aid of a learned physician or a surgeon?

The following incident has recently come under the writer's personal observation: A lady of prominence in society fell heavily to the floor by accident, and was so injured that she could not rise, but was lifted into bed, where she remained helpless for many days. As soon as it became known that the accident might prove to be serious, Christian Scientist women began to flock to the house, and surreptitiously got to the bedside of the sufferer. The husband, learning of this, very peremptorily cleared his house of the harpies, and gave orders to the servants not to let one of them cross the doorsill. When medical aid was called in this lady, who had become a convert to the fanaticism through other women, who, under the guise of friendly or social intercourse, had artfully succeeded in working upon the fears and imagination of the wife, the husband not dreaming of the diabolical mischief going on, doggedly refused to receive any treatment whatever at the surgeon's hands. In this condition she lay for weeks, when she might have been relieved in a few days. Happily, no fracture of bones was developed, and the unfortunate lady is at last recovering.

Now, consider a moment the distress and worry brought into that family. Earnest entreaty, ardent prayers, fervid argument, were all used in vain by the husband, the son, the daughter, and the many friends of this family, but all in vain. No prescription whatever by the surgeon was permitted to be applied by the fanatical patient. If a fracture of the hip bone had taken place, this bedevilled and bewildered woman might have died.

Is there no remedy for this evil? Is there no protection to be found for families, for society, against such a crime—a crime which teaches and aids and abets deliberate suicide? Is there no law we can invoke for our protection against this insidious and common enemy of society? Why should not Mrs. Eddy be indicted before a court for aiding and abetting murder? Why should not any person who attempts the rôle of a healer and who teaches and preaches suicide be a legitimate object of public prosecution?

Moreover there is a tremendous moral question involved in this matter. Any one who looks into Mrs. Eddy's writings cannot fail to see that she is grossly guilty of blasphemy. She declares she has received a special inspiration from God to the work of Jesus Christ and to perform the miracles of His Apostles. Her book is the teaching of the grossest atheism and apostasy from the Christian Church. Not only courts, Judges, and public prosecutors, but every denomination of the Christian religion should make it its serious business to stamp out this abominable iniquity and protect the lives of estimable people.

I shall look with interest for the proceedings of the Medico-Legal Society, to be held on Thursday next. But there is reason to think that the summary method, by prosecuting those homicides for aiding and abetting murder, is the one that should be adopted.

AN INJURED HUSBAND.
New York, July 11, 1899.

LOYAL ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to relate a little incident which came under my observation this afternoon. Now, preliminary to its relation, let me say that, while I am, in every sense of the term, a stanch Administration man, and believe that the President's hands should be upheld, yet I do not believe in the so-oft abused dictum, "My country, right or wrong." My object, however, in writing this is to show that those expansionists who abuse all who are not in complete accord with their views—accusing them of not being patriots, &c.—are, it seems to me, entirely in error. For, let the consciences of the anti-expansionists go with the Government, and it will be found that they shall out-Herod Herod in their patriotic feelings.

But to the incident: A group of pronounced anti-expansionists chanced to be together this afternoon, when the news came through an early edition of a paper (whether true or not is not to the point) that Canada was about to send mounted police to Pyramid Harbor in Alaska, and that our Government had resolved to send troops to that place at once. Instantly these "unpatriotic" men (so called) were perfectly furious in their denunciations of the Canadian Government, and all resolved to uphold the United States to the utmost in its course. Nor was this stand taken merely on account of Canada, (because, as you might think, we do not particularly love that province,) for, had it been France, Germany, or any other foreign country when the right was with us the feeling would have been precisely the same.

All of which goes to show, as I say, that when the United States embarks in an upright war every one is a patriot.

WILLIAM L. STONE.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 11, 1899.

THE FIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might be interesting to those who write in opposition to our actions in the Philippines to know how one of their common every-day fellow-citizens looks at the question. They quote our struggles during the Revolution as resembling those of the Filipinos at present. The struggle is about the same, but how about the people engaged? Do they think, seriously, that the Filipinos are equal to the colonists in the capability of self-government? They might form a government to suit themselves, but for a government to suit the civilized world I don't think they are fit.

If it is right to send missionaries to change their form of religion, it is also right to change their form of government. To me it seems that an American's highest aim should be to have the entire world under as good a form of government as ours. And we should take every chance that came our way to make it so, even if some few millions do object. A class of people that will act as treacherously in warfare as the Spaniards and Filipinos have in shooting down ambulance bearers and their burdens, and in their treacherous use of flags of truce, deserves, in my opinion, the severest retaliation from our troops. Doctors and surgeons seem cruel in their efforts to benefit humanity, and our soldiers are fighting to that end.

AN AMERICAN FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME.
New York, July 12, 1899.

THE OPPONENTS OF EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fourth of July, with its popping of firecrackers and torpedoes, has passed and gone, but we are still reminded of it by the occasional cracking and sissing produced by a letter from one of the very small minority of your readers who oppose the Administration in its noble efforts to create a stable government represented by the Filipinos, and applaud the dictatorship which Aguinaldo is trying to force upon the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are opposed to him.

Your correspondent, "O. L.," incidentally remarks: "Let us clear our minds of cant." If "O. L." lives in a glass house, his bills for that useful article, glass, must come so frequently as to wear on his mind. "O. L." volunteers the remark that he has given up business and removed to the country. Can it be posible that his heart is wrung by the sufferings of the Filipinos in consequence of his losses in business produced by the war in the Philippines?

"O. L." truly states that a day of awakening may come. Yea! a day of reckoning will come, when the "old ladies" who now give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country will be the recipients of the same treatment that befell theirs during the Revolutionary War. History will put them in a pillory and their innocent descendants will shed bitter tears when the finger of scorn is pointed at them. And when they read "The sins of the father shall descend upon the sons, &c.," they will realize its bitter truth.

J. A.
New York, July 10, 1899.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is asserted, and with truth, that the coal, so essential to our prosperity in the present era, will be entirely removed from the earth and consumed within a few centuries, and conjectures regarding the available substitutes for coal are often discussed. Various applications of electrical energy are readily conceivable in all cases except that of steamship propulsion, and in that case it does not seem possible to imagine the direct use of electricity in any form, storage batteries being enormously heavy and bulky and wholly unsuitable. It has occurred to me that in the liquefaction of gases we may have a solution of this important problem, and, as I have not seen the subject discussed in print, I have concluded to write to THE TIMES for the purpose of bringing the matter before the public. The method is simply as follows:

Resort is had to the multitudinous sources of power, at present being largely wasted, to run dynamos, the generated current being employed to decompose water into its two elements—oxygen and hydrogen. These gases are received in large gas holders, and from time to time drawn off and liquefied. The cylinders for conveying the liquefied gases on shipboard might be as long and capacious as possible and of small diameter, laid horizontally, the oxygen on one side and the hydrogen on the other, the gases conveyed by tubes to the grate surface and applied through numerous small jets playing upon some highly refractory substance, which is thus heated white hot and made to supply the place of a bed of coal under the boilers. The cylinders of liquefied gas could be inclosed within steel gas chambers, from which the tubes lead direct to the furnaces. The liquids ooze slowly from the cylinders, and their evaporation into gas within the chambers may keep the temperature sufficiently reduced to insure the maintenance of the liquid condition throughout the voyage. Tubes may lead to the ship's galleys, and steam for heating would be served as now by the boilers. It may be suggested that some gas, such as air, might be used directly to propel the engines, but in this case very much larger quantities would have to be carried and extra engines would be essential to develop electricity for cooking and heating. There is no reason why the same oxy-hydrogen system should not be applied to running engines everywhere if it should prove practical.

Perhaps the scheme is altogether impractical, but it certainly does not seem so, and, if once established, the method would endure indefinitely, as water power due to the sun's heat and the moon's attraction and water to be decomposed and subsequently reformed through the oxy-hydrogen flame, are inexhaustible elements. It might almost seem as though arrangements could be made at the present time to perfect this method, at least for steamship motive power, as the saving in cargo space now occupied by coal would undoubtedly be very great, although I have not yet computed the comparative volumes occupied by thermal equivalents in the two systems.

THOMAS L. CASEY.
Fort Monroe, Va., July 11, 1899.

THE DESTINY OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much surprised to read the letter in your Sunday issue of July 9 of the Rev. W. A. Wasson, rector of St. George's Church, Brooklyn, on the removal of the negro. He said the negro never ought to have been brought here and ought not to remain. I hold he has a better right here than the foreign element which came without being brought, through mercenary motives. True, as Mr. Wasson says, it was greed that brought the negro here and kept him ignorant while the white man ate the bread that was earned by the sweat of the black man's brow. I have known black men with whiter hearts than many men of whiter skin

The black man has never been found disloyal to the Stars and Stripes. He fought at Bunker Hill and in the civil war, and he has nobly distinguished himself in our war with Spain. I would like to know whether the Rev. Mr. Wasson believes there will be any distinction in the future world between black and white. Christ said: "He that would be greatest among you, let him be the servant of all." I think that Mr. Wasson's sentiments are as far from Christ's teachings as heaven is from hell.

A reader of your valuable paper.
C. B. MYERS.
Brooklyn, July 10, 1899.

The Automobile Discussion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider Lincoln King's letter in Monday's TIMES as closing the discussion regarding names for our new motor vehicles. The absence of the horse and the use of some other motive power will soon be a matter of course. Whether it be air, gasoline, or electricity is of no more consequence than the fact that we walk in black, tan, or canvas shoes; we will get there all the same, and the horse has got to go in a different sense than he did before.

In the meantime people who want to be exact during the brief present that the transition is taking place can be as elaborate as they please in the modus operandi of their car, cab, hack, or coupé. The simple-minded will insist on riding on the cable or the trolley, and they will gravely tell you that they took an open car or the bridge just as if they were speaking of taking something internally. CITIZEN V.

New York, July 12, 1899.

Courtesy in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to support the views of "X." in the matter of "Courtesy in Street Cars." A gentleman who was just recovering from a severe illness and myself recently attempted to take a ride on a Sixth Avenue surface car. We needed the air, and are old persons. There was plenty of room when we got on. We had gone about ten blocks and all the seats were occupied, when two young women came stepping on our toes and stood directly in front of us. The heat was oppressive and the crowding most uncomfortable. We endured it for five blocks and then had to get off and walk home rather than repeat the experience.

"A. B." seems selfish to the verge of indecency. There is no excuse for not waiting till a car comes along. From two to five minutes' delay cannot make such a difference, and if it does people in such a hurry should start earlier. Being a woman myself I feel ashamed that one of my sex can express such opinion as does "A. B." C. M. G.

New York, July 10, 1899.

"Noisy Boys."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in regard to the article in your valuable paper of Wednesday last. I fully agree with the writer. The boys are "all right," and if the teachers of the public schools could be allowed to give them more good advice and some moral and religious training, instead of so many difficult studies, (which to the millions are useless,) the result would be marvelous.

The suggestion of half fare or less at certain times of the day would be a great scheme, and how many could avail themselves of it. The present charges, although low, are beyond the means of many honest, hard-working people. MRS. J. D.

New York, July 8, 1899.

Transfers to Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am moved by your editorial of July 1 on the "consideration for the convenience of their patrons which is characteristic of the Metropolitan Company," to ask when the aforesaid considerate company is going to give us west siders a transfer from the Twenty-third Street Cross Town to the Broadway line? To be sure, they give makeshifts of transfers to Fourth Avenue, but what we have been waiting for for years, and vainly, is a transfer to the Broadway line, so that we can go from Eighth and Ninth Avenues to Broadway and directly up or down that main thoroughfare without having to pay 10 cents. When will this imposition and oppression be lifted from the west side?

WEST SIDER.

New York, July 11, 1899.

Prisoners Who Get Smuggled Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read in to-day's newepapers: "The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison will investigate the charge that prisoners have received smuggled food." How silly this is! So long as they are locked up and can't injure their neighbors, and the smuggled food costs nothing to the State, who cares? Well, those care who want vengeance, who want to make other people feel bad, even when there is nothing to be gained by it. But those impractical people are decreasing in numbers. T. C. A.

Newport, R. I., July 10, 1899.

Independence for Puerto Ricans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "Dependent Possessions" you agree with the definition given by the Insular Commission, "that we are at liberty to sell and convey the new possessions." I am sure that my countrymen (Puerto Rico) are willing to pay a reasonable sum of money by which they can proclaim their independence. At the rate of $2 per capital $1,000,000 would be a fair valuation. PUERTO RIQUENO.

New York, July 11, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Her Father Followed Them.

She—And did her father follow you when you eloped?

He—Yes; he's living with us yet.—Yonkers Statesman.

From the Other One's Point of View.

"What is your definition of the word 'fad'?"

"A fad," said Miss Cayenne, candidly, "is something which somebody else enjoys and I don't."—Washington Star.

Worse Fate.

He—Is there anything in the world that bores you more than flattery?

She—Only one thing that I now think of.

He—What is that?

She—Not to be flattered.—Detroit Free Press.

On the Wrong Scent.

A Spanish court-martial has decided that Cervera was not responsible for the destruction of the fleet under his command at Santiago last year. They were after the wrong man. Schley is the guilty party.—Topeka State Journal.

The Old Man's Retort.

"You don't have any ruins in this blawsted country," said the British scion to his future father-in-law.

"No," said the old man, "we don't. And you won't have any left in England if your noble army of titled paupers can marry enough rich Yankee girls to put new roofs on your old castles."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHRISTIAN (?) SCIENCE.

From The Chicago Living Church.

Oh, "God is so good,"
If we sit down and brood
On the goodness and "Allness," within and without us.
We need have no fear,
Our crackers and beer
Will flow from the "Allness," and goodness about us.

Of course "there's no evil,"—
God's not so uncivil
To make us imperfect and send us to thunder.
"There's nothing but love"—
In the heavens above,
The pockets of men, and the hearts that beat under.

"There can be no trouble"—
The body's a bubble—
It's all a "mistaken belief" and a dreaming.
God made us to fool us,
'Till some one should school us
To see what we see to be only a seeming.

"We're nothing but spirit"—
We really don't hear it,
Or see it, or taste it, or smell it, or feel it.
"There is no sensation"—
Except the temptation
To think what we think, when we think we can't heal it.

'Tis quite a mistaken
Idea we have taken,
That there's but one method of race propagation.
A child now to bother
About who's his father
Shows stubborn contempt for the new revelation.

"There's nothing but mind"—
Though created so blind,
We're all of us nursing some little "delusion";
But friends by the score
(For a dollar or more,)
Will kindly remove the distressing "illusion."

With best of intention,
The Lord failed to mention—
While healing the halt and the deaf and the blind—
The trick of His healing
Was simply revealing
A "mortal deception" of "immortal mind."

And that these signs and wonders
Arose from the blunders
The Father had made in creating mankind;
And, until He was ready
To send Mrs. Eddy,
The world must remain to His purpose blind.

S. S.

PARIS SAFE IN HARBOR

Reached Falmouth Soon After Midnight This Morning.

IS TO GO TO SOUTHAMPTON

But Will First Be Temporarily Repaired After Being Run on a Sand Beach at Falmouth.

FALMOUTH, England, July 13.—The American liner Paris entered the harbor safely shortly after midnight.

As the Falmouth dry dock cannot accommodate the Paris it has been decided to run her on an unexposed sand beach in the tidal harbor, where temporary repairs will be made before the vessel goes to Southampton. Preparations are now being made to beach her.

It had been decided not to move the vessel till this morning, but owing to the favorable weather and the fact that such repairs as were left could be rapidly effected, the salvors last evening suddenly started, towing the vessel with five tugs, supported by three salvage boats.

Superintendent Aisbett, who has been in charge of the work of salving the Paris, is greatly elated at her refloating. He says it was accomplished with remarkable ease. The wind happened to make the tide a foot higher than expected, and, immediately after, it was perceived that the steamer was afloat. A steam winch connected with the hawser attached to an anchor astern was set in motion, and the Paris was speedily clear of the rocks.

During the night the vessel's pumps materially reduced the amount of water in her hold. Her fires were lighted to-day, and the Paris was herself able to cope with the pumping work, though there are still large holes in her bottom to be patched up. The worst of these is four feet square.

LONDON, July 12.—The Salvage Association says no specific sum has been agreed upon for the salvage of the American Liner Paris, but that the wrecking companies will receive a stipulated percentage of the value of the steamer when it is placed in dry dock, the underwriters, of course, paying the bill.

The Salvage Association took the contract on the basis of the "no cure, no pay" principle. Hundreds of tons of rocks have been removed by dynamite until the channel made beneath the steamer ran practically the greater part of the length of the ship.

GLASGOW, July 12.—A special train having on board a large force of workmen left here to-night for Southampton, where the men will extensively overhaul the American Liner Paris.

PROPERTY OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

London Agent Says the Paris May Be a Good Boat for Another Line.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—There is now no doubt that the American liner Paris will reach Falmouth safely.

When the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES saw the agent here of the American Line to-day he said that the line had no further interest in the Paris. The underwriters had "paid their shot." She might make a good boat for some other line.

CAPT. WATKINS'S GRIEF.

The Verdict Against Him was Fully Expected in England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—Capt. Watkins of the American liner Paris is still with his vessel, and looks as if though shrunk to half his size.

The verdict of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels against him was expected by everybody here. Those who saw the Paris on the rocks said that she looked as if those in command considered her a hurdle jumper.

Nevertheless people remembered that this is the first accident for which Capt. Watkins is accountable.

THE FUTURE OF THE PARIS.

Mr. Griscom Says It Depends on the Extent of the Damage—Thinks Captains Are Not Overworked.

The report published yesterday morning that the American liner Paris, after her long imprisonment on the rocks off the coast of Cornwall, had been floated and was likely to be restored to usefulness, increased the interest felt in the misfortunes of the ship and her commander. A melancholy picture was presented of Capt. Watkins, with his license suspended, but still aboard his vessel, which he had been working for many weeks to save, and about to proceed with her to Southampton on what may be his last voyage in an official capacity. Manager Clement A. Griscom of the American Line said yesterday that it had been the intention of Capt. Watkins to retire in any event at the end of the present season and spend the remainder of his life at his former home, in Southampton. The Captain is a naturalized American citizen, and held a commission in the United States Navy during the war with Spain, but all his warmest attachments are with his English home.

Manager Griscom said that the future ownership and use of the Paris, provided she could be taken in safety to Southampton, would depend upon the extent to which she had been damaged while on the rocks. "In marine insurance," he said, "there are what are known as total loss and constructive total loss. The latter occurs when the value of a ship, after a disaster, is less than the cost of restoring her to her former condition. This is a question to be determined by a board of survey. In the case of the Paris, if it will cost more to repair her than she is worth in her present condition, she will become the property of the underwriters, and we shall get our insurance money. On the other hand, if she can be repaired for less than her present value, the underwriters will have to restore her to her former condition and turn her over to us, when, of course, she will resume her old place in our service. I hope this may be possible, but, knowing the experience she has been through since she went ashore, I am inclined to believe that she will be declared a constructive total loss."

Mr. Griscom's attention was called to the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line, providing that the sailing course of each of its ships shall be fixed by the junior officer on watch and approved or altered by the senior officer, and finally by the Captain. He said that he did not care to discuss the question of the efficiency of such a regulation as or probable preventive of such disasters as those of the Mohegan and the Paris, further than to say that no such rule would be adopted by the American Line. In his opinion there was nothing to be gained and much to be feared in dividing the responsibility for the command and safe conduct of a ship at sea. Mistakes would be made once in a while, of course, but on the whole there could be no improvement in the present system, under which observations are taken by several officers and reported to the Captain, who decides upon the course to be sailed and issues the necessary orders.

Concerning the opinion of John Lee, the representative of the White Star Line, expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that officers of ocean steamships, and particularly the Captains, are overworked, Mr. Griscom said: "I cannot agree with that. On the contrary, it seems to me that the average Captain has a rather easy time of it. He is off duty for several days between voyages, and once or twice a year he has a vacation of several weeks while his ship is being overhauled. Of course, if he is sick he is allowed to lay off until he is in proper condition to take command of his ship, so that on the whole he is not actually on duty more than 60 per cent., and in many cases not over 50 per cent. of the time. The ordinary landsman would feel pretty well contented with such an arrangement.

"Of course there are times in stormy voyages when a Captain works under a great strain. At such times, and when approaching land, he is compelled to be on the bridge constantly, and sometimes goes without sleep for two or three days. Under such circumstances, which cannot be avoided, sufficient time should be and is allowed for him to recuperate. On ordinary voyages, however, the Captain has a comparatively easy time."

D. A. Nash, Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, said he approved the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line as affording a check upon the course established for the sailing of a ship. He thought that in the cases of some Captains, who are gruff and self-willed and regard the suggestion of a subordinate that they are in error as a gross breach of discipline, some such check was necessary.

Capt. W. B. Hilton, one of the Pilot Commissioners, and a veteran navigator, also expressed approval of the new rule. He recounted several instances which had come under his observation where able navigators had made unaccountable errors resulting in disaster. In the case of the Paris, he thought that Capt. Watkins, in addition to his error in time reckoning, had failed to take into account the influence of the tides in the English Channel.

Capt. George L. Norton, the editor of The Marine Journal, also declared that some system ought to be devised whereby more than one officer on a ship would figure on the course to be sailed. He was not prepared without further study to say that the rule of the Atlantic Transport Line was the best that could be devised.

Capt. Peter C. Petrie, one of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, who made the report in the Paris case, said that his official position would not permit him to discuss the probable effect of the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line. "In a general way," he said, "I can say that if this new rule means that the Captain is expected to consult with his officers it will be in line with the best methods prevailing, and will prove a good thing. If it means that the Captain is to be shorn of any of his authority, while still held to the same accountability as at present, the Captain will not stand it. The Captain must be the absolute master of his ship while at sea. When I was in command of a ship it was my custom to have my officers, not only take observations to determine our position, but include in their reports to me a statement of the proper course to be sailed. I compared their reports with the orders I had prepared and found that this system worked satisfactorily."

The New York marine underwriters, who are interested in the ownership of the Paris, are awaiting mail advices in regard to the course to be pursued. The hull of the steamer was insured in London and in this city for about $1,000,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

It Will Endeavor to Fix Accurately Magnetic Variations at Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Scientific men are manifesting much interest in the preparations now making by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is charged with the magnetic survey of the United States for determining accurately the deviation of the compass at sea.

Recent accidents at sea and the severe competition of ocean liners have called attention in a striking way to the need of accurate values of the deviation of the compass needle at sea. The values of the deviation of the needle generally used are almost wholly dependent on the observations made on land, and little has been done by the United States to secure observations at sea. The vessels of the Coast Survey are being fitted with special magnetic instruments for these observations, and it is hoped that within a very short time the survey may be able to furnish values of the magnetic variation at sea nearly equal in accuracy to those on land.

TO TAKE GUATEMALAN PORTS?

Reported that England and Germany Have Ordered Warships to Puerto Barrios and San Jose.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The Picayune prints the following:

"News of the gravest import from Guatemala was brought to this city by the passengers on the Snyder steamship Breakwater, which touched at four or five of the leading Central American ports before putting in here late Monday night. The reports seem to be authentic in the main.

"'Just before sailing on the steamer for New Orleans,' said one of the passengers, 'I was informed by persons in the best of positions that probably before I could get back both England and Germany would make a naval demonstration at the two leading ports of the Republic of Guatemala. I investigated the information before sailing, and everything seems to point to its genuineness. A large amount of the Government debt, in the form of bonds issued by the Government of Guatemala, is held by English and German interests. These bonds have been practically repudiated; at least, they have sunk to nothing, and the German and English holders have protested vigorously to their Governments.

"'Four warships are said to have been ordered to Guatemalan waters, two German and two English. One of each flag will proceed to Puerto Barrios, and one of each will be sent to San José de Guatemala, which is on the Pacific side of the republic.

"'The point that most interests the United States is that if there should be a seizure of the Custom Houses, and this should result in a long holding of those ports in order that the amounts could be collected, it would be necessary for a protectorate to be established over the Republic of Guatemala while this was going on. In that case the natural course of affairs would be to turn to either Mexico or the United States for that protectorate. The first proposition would hardly be probable, because of the bad feeling existing between Guatemala and the Republic of Mexico over the boundary dispute.'"

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A cable message has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Barrett saying that the President of Guatemala has issued a decree extending until Oct. 31 next the time in which creditors may present their accounts against the Government for conversion into bonds.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

King Oscar Says He Hopes There Will Be a Complete Understanding.

MALMOE, Sweden, July 12.—King Oscar, when told of Emperor William's visit to the French training ship Iphigenie, at Bergen, Norway, on July 6, and of the exchange of telegrams between the Emperor and President Loubet, sent a letter to his Majesty expressing the great joy he experienced because this "first step toward a friendly rapprochement between the two most important States in Europe in respect to culture should have occurred on territory of the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway." The King also expressed the hope that the step would lead to a complete understanding between the two countries, "upon whom the peace of the world mainly depends."

King Oscar sent similar congratulations to President Loubet through the Legation of Sweden and Norway at Paris.

Gen. Booth Was Not in Danger.

LONDON, July 12.—Brigadier Simpson, the private secretary of Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, was questioned to-day regarding the dispatch from Stockholm, published in a New York newspaper, saying the General had had a narrow escape from assassination. The Secretary said there was no truth in the report. He added that he had received two telegrams from Gen. Booth this morning, reporting all well, and saying he had received a grand welcome at Stockholm.

Severe Storms in England.

LONDON, July 12.—Several thunderstorms, accompanied by a great downpour of rain, which flooded valleys and interrupted railroad traffic, occurred to-day in many parts of England. In Leeds and other cities total darkness prevailed for several hours. In Westmoreland and Lincolnshire a number of houses and seven persons were struck by lightning. Two persons out of the seven are likely to die.

Gen. San Giuseppe Rearrested.

ROME, July 12.—Gen. Giletta di San Giuseppe, the Italian officer who was released from prison, in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, after having been sentenced at Nice on June 29 to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs after having been convicted of espionage, was arrested on his arrival at Piacenza by order of the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Mirri.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, July 12.—At the session of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission to-day Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, in continuing his presentation of the case of Great Britain, brought his chronological review up to 1896. He will close his speech to-morrow.

Anti-Jesuit Riot in Lille.

LILLE, France, July 12.—Serious rioting has followed the acquittal of Father Flamidien of the School of the Christian Brothers here, who was charged with murdering a boy in that institution. Thousands of persons paraded the streets shouting, "Down with the Jesuits!" and smashing windows.

THE TREATMENT OF DREYFUS.

M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies in 1896, Denies M. Havet's Charges —The Court-Martial.

PARIS, July 12.—André Lebon, the former Minister of the Colonies, has addressed a long letter to the Government in reply to the charges of Louis Havet, member of the French Institute, who accompanied Mme. Dreyfus to Rennes. M. Havet alleges that Dreyfus was cruelly treated in his island prison.

The former Minister says in reply that no one in 1896 questioned the justice of the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial, and that in September, 1896, it was reported that an American vessel was about to rescue the prisoner, and there was some talk among the warders as to the possibility of his escape. Hence he, M. Lebon, became solicitous for the safety of the prisoner, and ordered Dreyfus to be confined in his hut with double-locked doors and with a sentinel inside, until the hut was surrounded by a palisade, when it might be opened. The building of the palisade occupied longer than was expected, but no harm to the health of the prisoner was reported.

M. Lebon denies tampering with the correspondence of Dreyfus.

RENNES, France, July 12.—Maitre Demange, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, had a long conference this morning with the President of the court-martial regarding the procedure and the date of the trial, which is not yet fixed. The lawyer afterward had a two hours' interview with Dreyfus.

DREYFUS DECLINES SWORD.

Will Not Accept One from Jews in America, Zola Says.

The movement started among the Jews of this and other cities to present a jeweled sword to Capt. Dreyfus, a pen to Emile Zola, and a tribute of some sort to Col. Picquart, which was deprecated by THE NEW YORK TIMES as ill-advised and calculated to harm those it was intended to honor, has been the subject of heated discussion in the local Jewish papers. The Forward, which is published on the east side and is printed in Hebrew, has strenuously opposed the movement, and urged the return of the money contributed to the fund.

To settle the question as to whether the presentation of a sword would be acceptable to the ex-prisoner of Devil's Island and his family and friends, A. Fellen, on Thursday last, sent the following cablegram to M. Zola:

American Jews wish present Capt. Dreyfus golden sword. Answer Jewish Forward whether it will not help anti-Semitism.

The following reply was received from M. Zola on Tuesday:

Dreyfus family consulted. Thank you, but impossible to accept.

Anti-Semites Not Arrested.

PARIS, July 12.—It was reported this afternoon that MM. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert had been arrested, but the report was subsequently denied at the Ministry of the Interior.

THE FRENCH ARMY CHIEFS.

Pellieux's Relations with Esterhazy—Jamont Not to be Removed.

PARIS, July 12.—Gen. Duchesne has delivered to the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, his report of the relations of Gen. Pellieux with Major Count Esterhazy.

It is semi-officially denied that there is any intention of replacing Gen. Jamont, Commander in Chief and Vice President of the Supreme Council of War, who, it is added, retains the full confidence of the Government. It was rumored that Gen. Jamont was to be succeeded by Gen. Brugere, who last week succeeded Gen. Zurlinden as Military Governor of Paris.

THE GERMAN STRIKES BILL.

Emperor William's Message to Dr. Hinzpeter Has Caused Sensation.

BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William's message on the unveiling at Bielefeld yesterday of the tablet commemorating his speech in 1897 promising protection to national labor has made a great sensation in political circles. It was addressed to his former tutor, Dr. Hinzpeter.

As it was at Bielefeld that he first announced a measure dealing with labor matters, the telegram is interpreted to mean that he does not intend to acquiesce in the Reichstag's rejection of the Strikes—or "Penal Servitude"—bill.

In the course of the telegram the Emperor expressed his intention of presenting to the city the cast of a statue of the Great Elector, as a memorial of his reception at Bielefeld and a reminder that he, like his great ancestor, had an inflexible will, "which, in spite of opposition, would "pursue without deviation a course once recognized as right."

TO BUILD WORKS IN ENGLAND.

Westinghouse Company Will Have Lord Kelvin as Adviser.

LONDON, July 12.—It is announced that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg will build works at Manchester and employ 5,000 men. George Westinghouse will direct the enterprise.

Lord Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, who acted as electrician for the Atlantic cables, 1857-58 and 1865-66, for the French Atlantic cable in 1869, for the West Indian cables in 1875, and for the Mackay-Bennett cable in 1879, will be the technical adviser of the company in England.

Conference of Horticulturists.

LONDON, July 12.—The International Conference of Horticulturists, which was opened to-day in Westminster Town Hall, was largely attended. The delegates included Prof. L. H. Bailey, T. Fairchild, W. M. Hays, and H. J. Webber, special envoys on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture. Prof. Bailey of Cornell University read a paper on "The Progress of Hybridization," and Messrs. Webber and Hays explained the work of the department with which they are connected.

Conservatives Win a By-Election.

LONDON, July 12.—A Parliamentary by-election was held to-day in the Eastern Division of St. Pancras, London, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation on July 2 of Robert Grant Webster, who had represented the constituency in the Conservative interest since 1886. Thomas Wrightston, the Conservative candidate, defeated B. F. Costello, the Liberal and Radical candidate, by 187 votes.

The Death of the Czarowitch.

THE HAGUE, July 12.—Owing to the death of the Czarowitch, the Grand Duke George, the hotel in which the Russian delegates to the International Peace Conference are residing has been draped in black, and the Russian flag flying over the building has been placed at halfmast. The other delegates have also caused the flags at their hotels to be placed at halfmast as a mark of respect to the late Russian heir apparent.

New Yorker Hurt In Western Wreck.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—A dispatch from Battle Creek says:

"It transpires that the head-on collision on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway at Penfield, Mich., last night was more serious than at first reported. There were several people seriously injured, among them being Mrs. D. Brown of 668 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, New York City, who had her left knee sprained and body bruised. It was at first reported that the damage was slight, and that no one was injured."

Alleged Miser Burned in His House.

RICHMOND, Mo., July 12.—The residence of Thomas Graves, eight miles southwest of Richmond, was burned during the night and to-day the bodies of Mr. Graves and his aged sister, Lucy, were found in the ruins. Graves was considered a miser, and it is the general belief that the two were murdered and the bodies and building burned to hide the crime.

Ocean Grove's Sunday School.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—The Ocean Grove Sunday School Assembly was greeted with a large attendance this morning. In the morning Mrs. B. B. Loomis conducted the boys' and girls' hour in the Young People's Temple. Dr. B. B. Loomis gave a lesson in practical psychology. The Rev. J. F. Clyme spoke to a post-graduate class in the chapel.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The details of the coming trip around the world to be taken by Alfred Vanderbilt, Douglass Cochran, William P. Burden, and Adrian Iselin, Jr., which were received from Newport yesterday, recall the fact that when the announcement of this trip was first exclusively published in this column last January, the same newspaper which now gives the story such prominence, vigorously denied its truth. The news of the trip was first made known in this column and has been repeated several times since its first publication. Of course the republication of the story has revived the report that the engagement of Mr. Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French, to whom he has long been attentive, will be made public at the picnic to be given to Mr. Vanderbilt and his companions by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm, near Newport, on Saturday. While it is possible that such announcement will be made, the declaration that it will be proceeds from the imagination of a yellow journal reporter

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The election of Col. Edward M. Neill as President of the Newport Reading Room for the unexpired term of the late Robert Gcelet, is a deserved compliment to one of the oldest and most popular members of this old organization. Col. Neill has resided in Newport for many years, and is admirably fitted for his new post.

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Mr. James J. Van Alen, Col. G. R. Cecil, United States Army; Miss Mollie Elliott Seawell, and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, sailed for Europe yesterday on the New York, and as the steamer left the wharf a man on the after deck played as a cornet solo, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." The Teutonic, which also sailed yesterday, had a long list of passengers, and the New York carried out 350 persons.

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Judge Truax and Mrs. Truax, who were to have sailed on the New York, have deferred their departure until next Wednesday. Among those booked to sail to-day on the Bremen for Southampton and Bremen are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown, Miss Elizabeth W. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lewis, Bishop Littlejohn, Dr. Isaac Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden, Mrs. Edwin P. Stone and Miss Stone, and Dr. Charles W. Shields.

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The weekly dances have begun at the Narragansett Casino. They are not well attended as yet The arrivals are still comparatively few at the Pier, but there is an indication of coming life at both the Casino and the Beach, and more yachts sail over from Newport, bringing merry parties every day W. G. Brokaw was at the Pier on the Amorita on Monday, and the yachts Duquesne, Saginaw, and Iroquois have also been anchored there of late.

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The report which recently came from London to the effect that the engagement of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mr. Ralph Ellis would be announced on Mrs. Ladenburg's return from Europe, is followed by Mrs. Ladenburg's denial that any engagement exists.

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The wedding of Mr. Francis Palmer and Miss Beatrix Bennet will be celebrated at New Rochelle during August. It had originally been set for November in this city.

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The Newmarket Race Meeting in England seems to have been more of a social success, if possible, this year than ever, and resembled a country garden party more than anything else. It is always a more informal affair than Ascot or Goodwood, and at this meeting, for the first time, the men lay aside the uncomfortable and absurd frock coat and top hat which custom makes imperative at the earlier race meetings, and appear in lounge suits, with straw hats and Panamas. The women, too, wear simpler gowns of muslin, and cool-looking lawns and serges. The Duchess of Devonshire was at the meeting in gray, with a gray hat, and a beautiful necklace of pearls. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in mauve and white flowered muslin, while the Duchess of Westminster was in creamy serge, and Lady Violet Brassey was in white serge coat and skirt, with a white silk and lace blouse over pale green. "Lily, Duchess," as Lady Beresford is always called in English society, looked wonderfully well at this meeting in a striking gown of black which was only relieved by touches of white on the parasol. The prettiest gowns, however, at the meeting, were worn by Lady Feo Sturt, a lavender skirt with a blouse of lighter shade, topped by a large straw hat trimmed with mauve flowers and ribbon, and by Lady Mar and Kellie, who was in soft silver-gray cloth, with a white boa.

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Some of the presents given to Mr. Luke Harcourt and Miss Burns, who is a relative of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and who were married in London July 1, were exceptionally fine. A Mr. Morfan gave the bride a superb diamond necklace, which at one time belonged to the French Crown.

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Mrs. Bradley Martin gave a luncheon party in honor of Mrs. Astor, Sr., just before the latter's departure from London. Among Mrs. Martin's other guests were Lord and Lady Craven, Lady Swansea and daughter, and Lady Winford. The concert given by Miss Lydia Eustis on a recent afternoon in London, was very successful. Miss Eustis was assisted by Signor Baldelli, and among the audience were the Italian Ambassador to England and a number of other titled Italians in London. Miss Eustis had the valuable assistance of Mrs. Ronalds in organizing her concert, which, of course, had much to do with its success, as anything that Mrs. Ronalds touches in a social way in London at present is favored by every one. She is busily engaged in aiding Mrs. Ogilvy Haig in the latter's concert, which is soon to take place. One of the London papers is very enthusiastic over Miss Eustis, and states that she has a magnificent and well-trained voice and a handsome appearance, and to say merely that the reception of her performance was enthusiastic is to understate the case.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Low—Hubbard.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Herbert Low of Brooklyn and Genevieve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hubbard, were united in marriage at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the home of the bride's parents, 30 Thirty-third Street. The wedding was set for this evening, and a number of invitations had been issued, but illness in the family of the bride prevented the possibility of a church wedding. The Rev. William White Wilson officiated, the Episcopal ring service being used. The ceremony was witnessed by only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Low will leave shortly for an Eastern tour, and after Aug. 1 will be at home at 177 Woodruff Avenue, Flatbush, N. Y. Mr. Low is instructor in history in Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn.

Graff—Brimson.

Miss Florence Brimson of Toronto, Canada, known in operatic circles as Mlle. Toronta, and C. L. Graff, business manager of the Damrosch Opera Company, were married last evening in Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Carey, one of the assistants of the church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives of the young couple and a few intimate friends. The bride was given away by her father, William Brimson, of Toronto, Canada. She was gowned in white silk, ornamented with Brussels net and silver spangles. Stanley Graff was his brother's best man. The bride's marriage marked her farewell as a public singer.

Smith—Whitehill.

NEWBURG, July 12.—George Clark Smith, Secretary of the New York Law School and a member of the Newburg Board of Education, was married here to-night to Miss Addie M. Whitehill.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The promoters of the Newport Horse Show which will hold its third exhibition at the Newport Casino on Sept. 4, 5, and 6 have already disposed of a large number of the private boxes for that event, and the list of purchasers up to yesterday was as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, J. C. Gray, Nathaniel Thayer, Prescott Lawrence, E. T. Gerry, W. W. Sherman, E. L. Winthrop, W. R. Travers, Frederick Sheldon, I. Townsend Burden, F. H. Prince, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, H. A. C. Taylor, Center Hitchcock, George L. Rives, G. M. Hutton, J. B. M. Grosvenor, H. H. Hunnewell, Elisha Dyer, Jr.; George Peabody Wetmore, E. Rollins Morse, E. J. Berwind, Paul A. Andrews, George P. Eustis, William E. Carter, E. D. Jordan, Hamilton W. Cary, Harold Brown, S. F. Barger, A. T. Kemp, Pembroke Jones, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. F. O. French, T. F. Cushing, Chauncey M. Depew, John Nicholas Brown, F. B. Swayne, Benjamin Thaw, James Stillman, Edward Morrell, John R. Drexel, George Meyer, Stanley Mortimer, Richard Mortimer, Richard McCreery, J. Bryce Allen, J. Deforest Danielson, Hamilton Webster, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, Clarence W. Dolan, William Grosvenor, F. M. Ware, and Mrs. George Kidd. The number of boxes has been increased from that of last season, owing to the demand last Summer for additional boxes. The ring has been increased twenty feet on the north end, and the reserved seats which were last season at the north end of the ring will at the next exhibition be erected on the east side of the ring or directly opposite the boxes and with double the capacity of those of last year. Quite a number of reserved seats have already been subscribed for. The outlook for the exhibition this season is bright and the best stock of the cottagers' stables will be on exhibition and competing for ribbons, as will the blooded stock of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Max Agassiz has returned from New York.

Mrs. Edward S. Willing has arrived for the season.

A. Det Jones of New York is the guest of Miss C. O. Jones.

Miss Duer is the guest of Miss Clews at The Rocks.

L. L. White is the guest of Foxhall Keene.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. F. O. French, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Edward Morrell gave her first entertainment of the season this evening at her cottage on the cliff with a dinner.

Mrs. C. C. Churchill entertained at luncheon this evening.

Mrs. Theodore M Davis entertained at dinner this evening.

The first evening concert at the Casino occurred this evening for the season by Mullally's orchestra. The attendance was quite large.

Col. R. H. I. Goddard has registered at the Casino for the season.

Dr. Russell Bellamy has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of Newport, and will hereafter make this place his permanent home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan arrived here to-day.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind gave a sailing party on the launch Truant this evening, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a sailing party on the Carmita.

John N. A. Griswold has sold two and a quarter acres of land at Price's Neck to Mrs. Jessie L. Neilson of New York.

Mr. Pipkin of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

George F. Parkman of Boston is at his cottage for the season.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce have arrived from New York for the Summer.

Ralph N. Ellis has returned from New York.

Mrs. Harriet Woodbury of Manchester, N. H., is visiting Mrs. A. Livingston Mason at Haldron Hall.

THE CASINO'S NEW SHOW.

A Bold but Lively Musical Piece from the French That Is Likely to Outlast the Summer.

Since Mr. Lederer has been Director of the Casino a midsummer production of operetta or musical farce, generally of a daring character as to plot and dialogue, always of considerable pictorial beauty, has been in order there. "The Rounders," a very free adaptation of "Les Fêtards," an ordinary French farce, by Anthony Mars and Leon Hennequin, made by Harry B. Smith, with music by Ludwig Englander; staged with some audacity in the matter of costumes, but with a liberal hand in the expenditure of money and much artistic taste; performed with skill and vivacity, is Mr. Lederer's midsummer offering this year. It was put forward last night while the thunder rattled and the lightning flashed, but the people crowded the auditorium in spite of the storm, and accepted the new entertainment from beginning to end without discrimination and without cavil.

The Casino, in fact, has never had a livelier "first night," and no piece of this frivolous character produced there since "The Whirl of the Town" has been nearly so well received at its first performance.

"The Rounders" is not nice, to be sure, though it is not intolerable stuff like "The Telephone Girl," and its audacity is, at least, droll. A few passages in the dialogue, which might be omitted without detriment to the general effect, will strike some of our graver country visitors as deplorable. A few "suggestive" situations (which are much like a hundred other "suggestive" situations in French plays) will be dwelt on with a hypocritical note of rebuke in those public prints which, under the pretense of condemning such things, describe them minutely for the entertainment of their depraved readers.

But the new Casino piece, to tell the truth, is neither worse nor better, morally speaking, than half a dozen other pieces which have preceded it on that stage, while in the matter of fun and tunefulness it excels all its recent predecessors—excepting the revived "Erminie," of course.

"Les Fêtards" has been transformed, not translated. Its plot has been retained, but there is nothing in it that for it reminds an old stager of a dozen plays, including Sardou's "Andrea" and Tom Taylor's "Unequal Match," while its Irish Pasha recalls "The Veteran," and its toy song is reminiscent of "La Princesse de Trebizonde" and "The Geisha."

But these reminders matter not at all while the text is so well supplied with genuine wit and humor, and so many of the songs have life as well as form. Mr. Seabrooke's song about the Irish Pasha's harem has "go" that will catch the town, while Mr. Dan Daly's Sir Charles Coldstream ditty, and his trio with the Misses Gillman and Rankin about affinity and matrimony are both hugely satisfying. Miss Gillman, who has the sweetest and freshest voice in the company, lends its tone and color to some rather commonplace songs, too. The "coon" song allotted to Miss George is pretty in a rather feeble way, but there is no hint of feebleness in her dance with Mr. Daly.

Few phrases that would look well in print, and thus serve to commend the show, remain in the memory after the curtain has fallen. But there are probably fifty lines that call forth roars of laughter. But besides this verbal humor, and the general tunefulness, the comeliness of the ladies and the brevity of their skirts, the tasteful blending of colors, and the pretty light effects, the performance has the unsurpassable gravity and still amazing agility of Mr. Daly, the improved rogue of Mr. Seabrooke, the breakneck German dialect and able concertina of Mr. Joseph Cawthorne to give it variety and vigor.

"The Rounders" is clearly a midsummer show. It is presented to a playless town, and will be supported, through the hot weather, largely by rural visitors. But it will likely outlast the Summer and be a lively rival to some of next season's early plays. Some little criticism of its performance—serious critical consideration of its moral quality or even of its artistic claims as a play is quite out of the question—may not, therefore, be amiss. But such comments shall be brief.

Miss Gillman has youth and a fresh voice, and while youth and freshness last she will not lack applause. But she is not, now, in the way of improvement. She seems to be forgetting, already, the rudiments she learned at Daly's. Her diction is distressing. Miss Rankin, compelled to hide her little skill ir mimicry, proves a dead-and-alive sort of coquette, while Mr. Harry Davenport is a "rounder" devoid of enthusiasm, fervor, and joyousness. While the sun shines on her pathway Miss George might try to learn a few more tricks of speech and gesture, and thus have at least a good bagful stored away to relieve the monotony of a rainy day.

But the artistic defects thus hinted at will not count with the multitude as objections to "The Rounders" as a sprightly entertainment.

The Duke du Paty de Clam.....Dan Daly
The Marquis de Baccarat.....Harry Davenport
Siegfried Gotterdammerung....Joseph Cawthorne
A First Nighter.....Frederick Urban
Joseph.....Max Freeman
Maginnis Pasha.....Thomas Q. Seabrooke
Priscilla.....Mabel Gillman
Stella Glitedge.....Marie George
Madame Seraphine.....Carrie Perkins
La Paloma.....Crissie Carlisle
Angelique.....Irene Bently
Adele Vere de Vere.....Susie Drake
Fanchonette.....Margaret Warren
Thea.....Phyllis Rankin

Changes in Pain's War Spectacle.

Several changes will be made Saturday night in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. Many of the displays which were given on the Fourth of July will be again offered. Several new specialty acts have been added to the variety portion of the show.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Francis A. Baldwin.

Mrs. Francis A. Baldwin, forty-five years old, and a sister of ex-United States Senator Call of Florida, died Tuesday in her home on the old Stites farm, three miles from Plainfield, N. J. She owned, it is said, a plantation of several hundred acres in the South, but was unable to secure much ready money from the property, and she lived quietly with a daughter. Negotiations had been progressing for the exchange of the Southern plantation for the Stites farm. Mrs. Baldwin came North a year ago. She needed a change of climate for a chronic complaint with which she was troubled. She was in a New York hospital for a while but several months ago went to the Stites farm.

Joseph Thompson.

Joseph Thompson, sixty years old, died at his home, in Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday. Hemorrhage of the heart was the cause of death. Mr. Thompson was born in New York. Early in life he engaged in the printing ink business under the firm name of Joseph Thompson & Co., and supplied all the large users in and around New York. Later he entered the firm of Thompson, Beers & Co., dealers in French millinery. The firm was one of the largest in the country. He was at one time a Sergeant in the National Grays, which was later merged into the Seventh Regiment. He lived in Sing Sing for sixteen years. He was Treasurer of the Sing Sing Yacht Club, and a year ago became a member of the Board of Health of the village. About a month ago he was elected President of the board. He is survived by his widow and stepson.

Thomas P. Day.

Thomas P. Day, Vice President and Cashier of the People's National Bank of Pittsburg, who was injured at a grade crossing near Uniontown, Penn., last Saturday, died yesterday afternoon, never having regained consciousness. Mr. Day was Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bankers' Association and President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. He was forty-seven years old and leaves a wife and two children.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. BIRD, President of the Asbury Park Board of Trade, died yesterday at Asbury Park, N. J., in his sixty-third year. Mr. Bird was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

EARL C. STICKLE, a newspaper man, died Tuesday night at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was a sufferer from consumption, and had spent the last year in California, Arizona, and Colorado. Until a year ago he lived in New York, where for seven years he represented Southern and Western papers as correspondent. The body will be taken today to Bennington, Vt., his native place, for burial. He was thirty-two years old, and is survived by a widow.

"KITTIE" RYAN WANTED TO DIE.

Found in Street Suffering from Starvation and Heart Disease.

Out of one of the ambulances that rolled up to Bellevue Hospital last night, the attendants carried a little old woman. She was thin and white.

"What is her name?" asked the clerk.

"What is your name?" repeated a nurse.

"Kittie Ryan. Just Kittie Ryan, that's all," muttered the sick woman, half incoherently.

"And your home?" asked the nurse.

"Home!" repeated the woman, half bewildered. "Home, is it? Sure I was the fool to leave it. Father and mother and all and come here. Yes, yes, all. And I'm alone now without chick nor child that cares for me."

In reply to more questions she said she was not married, and added with pride, "but I was not without the chance." She said she had no New York home, that she was put out of a Second Avenue tenement during the afternoon.

"They had no use for me. I hadn't the money for the rent," she told the nurse.

"Let me die," she pleaded; "there's no use curing me. Let me go to them that cares for me."

Dr. Stevens of St. Vincent's Hospital, who brought the woman in, said he had found her lying on the walk at 22 East Ninth Street, with a crowd of people about her. He said she was suffering from "starvation and heat prostration."

Dr

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

W. C. Hayes May Make No More Entries Until After Aug. 1.

ODOM WAS NOT ABLE TO RIDE

Dead Heat Between Theory and Hard Knot and Victories for Post Haste, St. Cloud, Big Gun, Greyfeld, and Dudley E.

"George Odom has a very large pain in his very small stomach." That was the first and most important news that welcomed racegoers at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. It set owners and trainers whose horses he was engaged to ride to hustling for other light-weight jockeys who could take his place. Such jockeys are about as common as hens' teeth or fruit baskets that hold the quantity they are alleged to hold. There isn't much of Odom, but all that there is is very, very good. That applies to him as a rider of racehorses. As such he has judgment.

But Odom is very young and his judgment in the way of ice-cream is not so good. It hadn't time to develop until yesterday. Then it developed amazingly. He ate a couple of plates of ice-cream after he had finished riding horses at exercise. It was taken as a remedy for excessive perspiration. To complete the cure little Odom took a sea bath. The perspiration habit was overcome. An hour later Odom found there were things worse than perspiration. Odom was doubled up with violent pains in his interior department. He was as completely disorganized as if he was a mere bad boy who had been eating green apples, instead of a "great" jockey for whose services a half-dozen owners are willing to pay $10,000 a year merely as a retainer. He howled in small boy fashion and was taken home to his mamma. There he had the usual applications of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, and other hot and nasty-tasting stuffs internally and hot plates and flannels and water-bags externally. And while he howled and writhed and ruminated over the perils of a combination of sea bath and ice-cream bulletins were sent to the track at intervals until there came the assurance that the rebellious stomach had been quieted, the lad's pains assuaged, and a fond mother's heart relieved. A paean of joy went up and racegoers and horse trainers alike breathed freer. No great grief but has its joy. Racegoers had theirs in the relief for one day from the yarns of the overworked press agents of Steve L'Hommedieu. These had no stories to tell of the half-dozen fortunes their chief had won during the day on Odom's mounts.

Incidentally there was horse racing at the Brighton track, and it was of the "bow-wow" order in the main. O'Connor was the "bow-wow" in the first race. He had the mount on Theory, and had practically won the race by the time the horses reached the head of the stretch. Then the youngster saw how easily he was winning. He likes to make "a grand stand finish," for he is as fond of applause as any actor that ever lived. He pulled up on Theory so as to make a tight fit of the finish, and so gain the applause and smiles, particularly those of a certain miss in the grand stand of whom he is specially enamored. While O'Connor was thus preparing to receive the sort of applause that usually goes to Odom, Wilson, who had the mount on Hard Knot, decided that he would like a little of that sort of thing himself. So he put spurs and whip to Hard Knot. Before O'Connor knew where he was at, Hard Knot had caught Theory, and the latter was in trouble. O'Connor went to work hard then, but he had been caught napping, and the result was that, instead of the easy victory he might have had, there was a dead heat. There was also an interview with the racing Stewards, at the end of which O'Connor found that he had been fined $100 and set down for three days for failing to win the race, as he could and should have done. As the lad had just ended a suspension of a similar term, the attempt to get a little applause ended rather disastrously for O'Connor, particularly as he lost the smiles of the girl he so longed for. She had bet on his mount, and had lost her winnings and her prospective new hat. Possibly, too, her smiles went to Wilson, who was the hero of the race.

Taral, who, for a short time after "Skeets" Martin rode for John Daly and was released because he could not make His Royal Highness win his races, got square with the stable yesterday. Mr. Daly's colt Premature was made the favorite for the second race, at even money or less, and O'Leary rode the horse at that. Just when it seemed as if he would win the race, Taral brought up the rank outsider Post Haste, and, passing Premature by squeezing through next the rail, beat him home by a good length. There was 20 to 1 against Taral's mount, and no one played him, while every one had plumped on Premature. It was not therefore a popular victory, except from the Taral standpoint.

St. Cloud had an easy time winning the third race at a mile and a sixteenth, for which Merry Prince, with Doggett in the saddle, was a top-heavy favorite at the opening of the betting. His price went back from 4 to 5 to 9 to 1 just before the horses started, and Doggett rode him as the betting indicated he might, for Merry Prince was fourth at the end instead of first. In spite of St. Cloud's success, George Boyd would have won if he had had a competent jockey up instead of Brown. The latter was a hindrance rather than a help when George Boyd wanted to run in the last furlong of the journey.

Big Gun, who was a favorite, and Greyfeld, who was "a rare good thing," won the next two races very handily. O'Connor rode the latter and won by a half dozen lengths from Tyrshena, taking no chances of a dead heat such as he had in the opening race

There was a hurdle race to wind up the day's sport, and it was won by Dudley E., one of J. W. Colt's surprises, such as he usually pulls off every season. There was 40 to 1 against the horse at the opening of the betting. Premier and Sister Stella were both so well backed that the bookmakers did not notice the small but steady play on the Colt entry until just at the close of the betting, when the odds against him went down with a rush to 20, then to 15, to 12, to 10, and finally to 8, at which price he was held when the horses went to the post. Dudley E. showed himself a good jumper and a fast horse on the flat, and won very cleverly from Howard Mann, who took so kindly to this new game for him that he was able to beat Premier out for the second money. The other good thing, Sister Stella, finished fourth

And speaking of jumping horses, it may be stated that Mara, who rode Howard Mann, will not ride again until after the close of the Brighton meeting. He has been set down until that time for his peculiar ride on Perion at the Sheepshead Bay track on the last day of the meeting. Perion's performance then and his next one were so singularly different that Mara was held responsible, with the result named. Because of the very peculiar performance of W. C. Hayes's horse Trillion, in the last steeplechase at the Brighton track, entries from that owner will not be accepted until after Aug. 1 next. As Mr. Hayes's horses are engaged in stakes at the Brighton track and cannot of course be debarred from running for them, it will not be much of a punishment on that score. But Mr. Hayes has a certain social position among the "hunting set," so there will be for him a sting in the censure that will hurt far more than it would an ordinary and well-calloused horse owner of the common sort.

It was reported about the track that James R. Keene has already or is about to purchase the Brookdale training establishment in New Jersey, now owned by the Col. W. P. Thompson estate, and once the breeding establishment of the late D. D. Withers. This probably arose from the fact that Mr. Keene has engaged Fred Mossum, long attached to that establishment, to break the yearlings of Mr. Keene's Castleton Stud in Kentucky, and Mossum has taken them to the Brookdale establishment for that purpose. The Messrs. Keene were not at the track yesterday, and the truth of the story could not be ascertained.

The Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $650; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

*1—Theory, E. L. Grave's b. f., by imp. Esher-Morning Glory, $1,000, 114 pounds, 16 to 5 and even .....(O'Connor)
*Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., by Duke of Montrose-Bow Knot, $1,000, 114, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5 .....(Wilson)
3—Meehanus, Westmore & Meehan's ch. c., 119, 12 to 1.....(N. Turner)

*Dead heat. Money divided.

Bettie Gray, 114, 5 to 2, (O'Leary;) Dolly Weithoff, 114, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Florence Clark, 114, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Mail Bag, 116, 50 to 1, (Clay;) Winepress, 115, 50 to 1, (Taral;) Prince of Wales, 114, 8 to 1, (McCue;) Chivalrous, 116, 50 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Exile, 114, 30 to 1, (Mitchell;) Connover, 116, 200 to 1, (Hennessey,) and Lepida, 114, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Driving finish; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 1-5.

1—Posthaste, O. L. Richard's b. c., by Uncas-Castana, 115 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 .....(Taral)
2—Premature, John Daly's b. c., 115, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—All Gold, J. J. Hyland's ch. c., 115, 200 to 1.....(Fletcher)

Templar, 115, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) John Fritz, 115, 10 to 1, (Bullman;) Bombshell, 115, 9 to 2, (McCue;) Sakhrat, 115, 7 to 2, (N. Turner;) Ilollo, 112, 60 to 1, (J. Slack;) Eileen Daly, 112, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Descubridora, 112, 100 to 1, (Mitchell;) Lady Andrew, 112, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Hindus, 115, 30 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—St. Cloud, James R. Keene's b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Belle of Maywood, 113 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
2—George Boyd, William Lakeland's b. c., 4, 96, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Brown)
3—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. h., 4, 100, 6 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Merry Prince, 6, 109, 7 to 5, (Doggett;) Marsian, 5, 89, 40 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Sir Hubert, 3, 97, 10 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, ridden out, by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 3-5.

1—Big Gun, McFadden & Allen's br. g., by imp. Artillery-Linda Vesta, 114 pounds, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4.....(McCue)
2—Frelinghuysen, T. A. Magee's ch. c., 108, 3 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(O'Leary)
3—Lady Contrary, W. P. Norton's br. f., 117, 10 to 1.....(Turner)

Frandoo, 113, 60 to 1, (Mitchell;) Watercure, 113, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Lady Massey, 110, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and Lottie Sheville, 110, 40 to 1, (Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Greyfeld, R. A. Smith's ch. c., 3 years, by Ara-Anadein, $750, 90 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Tyrshena, C. Plate & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 85, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Phelan)
3—Galathiee, W. M. Hayes's ch. c., 3, 106, 4 to 1.....(Turner)

Gala Day, 4, 97, 7 to 5, (McCue;) High Jinks, 102, 8 to 1, (Mason;) Trianon, 5, 94, 300 to 1, (Welsse;) Rossiter, 5, 99, 100 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Fairy Dale, 4, 97, 300 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a short head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Hurdle race. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, $5 if declared, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:48 4-5.

1—Dudley, E., J. W. Colts's b. h., 4 years, by George Kinney-Hindoo Rose, 133 pounds, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1.....(Finnigan)
2—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 148, 16 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Mara)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6, 157, 13 to 10.....(Slack)

Snowdown, 6, 149, 5 to 2, (Chandler;) Sister Stella, 5, 142, 7 to 2, (Cochrane;) The Parrot Mouthed, 5, 133, 40 to 1, (Hueston;) Merlin, 4, 131, 50 to 1, (Penn,) and Sanger, 4, 140, 50 to 1, (Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Bannockburn 127	Cambrian 106
George Keene 113	The Elector 104
Swiftmas 112	Tamor 97

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500; twelve pounds below the scale. Five and a half furlongs.

Star Chime 114	Theora 107
Shrove Tuesday 110	Juggler 107
Fynd Hopes 110	Lady Uncas 107
Prejudice 110	Liebe 107
Flower of Gold 107	

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances. One mile.

Twinkler 119	Dr. Parker 107
Brian Sweet 114	Klinikimic 107
Formero 107	Cambrian 107

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Vulcain 122	Matchen 106
Prince of Melbourne 121	Nansen 105
Kentucky 117	Gonfalon 102
Captain Thomas 117	Decimal 95
Killashandra 116	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kirkwood 109	Pella B 91
Ordeal 107	Diminutive 89
Fast Black 36	St. Lorenzo 89
Leando 35	

SIXTH RACE.—A welterweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Intrusive 131	St. Lorenzo 118
Buela 131	Lady Lindsey 118
Formero 126	Oliver Mc 116
Glengar 125	Imperator 114
Tamor 123	Tanis 111
The Dauphin 120	

THE RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Tod Sloan, the American Jockey, Wins Two Plates.

LONDON, July 12.—At the Newmarket Second July meeting to-day, P. Lorillard's Illogic, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won a selling plate. Roughside was second and Merry Buck third.

The Duke of Devonshire's Vara won the July Handicap. Lord William Beresford's Chinook, ridden by Sloan, was third.

The Zetland Plate was won by Lord William Beresford's chestnut colt Caiman, by Locohatchee-Happy Day. Beam was second and Damocles was third.

A two-year-old selling plate was won by T. Jennings, Jr.'s bay colt Caerleon, by Junior Carlton-Queen Agnes. Sloan rode Szanto, but was unplaced.

Lord William Beresford's Doric II., ridden by Sloan, won the Swaffham Welter Handicap Plate. L. Reiff, the American jockey, finished second on H. C. White's Form. R. H. Combe's Dynamo was third.

Ladies Play on the Fairfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 12.—The lady members of the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day started the contest for a cup presented by E. N. Norton, in a handicap, medal play match. Miss Baker defeated Mrs. Hilliard 3 up, and 2 to go. Miss Potter defeated Miss Hoyt 6 up and 4 to go. Mrs. Norton defeated Miss K. Rowland 5 up and 4 to go and Miss Janet Sheldon defeated Miss Mary Rowland 3 up and 2 to go. Miss Harriet Sheldon, Miss Frances Sheldon, Miss Elsie Martin, Mrs. J. W. Monteith, and Mrs. Lewis failed to score. To-morrow morning Miss Baker, Miss Potter, Mrs. Norton, and Miss J. Sheldon will compete in the semi-finals, and in the afternoon the finals will be played off. The final game for the Vice President's prizes will take place Friday.

SOFT-COAL MINERS AT WORK.

Settle Strike by Accepting Terms Offered Before They Struck.

DUBOIS, Penn., July 12.—The strike of the soft coal miners of this district was finally settled this afternoon. All the mines in this region will resume at once. The delegates were in session here two days with General Manager Robinson before a final agreement was reached.

The terms agreed upon are the same as the operators offered the miners at the beginning of the strike. An advance is given to 45 cents per ton for pick mining, and 22 1-3 cents per ton for machines. Drivers and laborers receive an advance of 10 per cent. The agreement is to continue in force for one year. It also provides that in the event of an advance in competing regions the miners of this region will be given a proportionate advance.

The scale agreed upon is the highest that has been paid in this region for several years. The resumption of operations will give employment to 10,000 miners and several thousand railroad men, besides 500 shopmen.

Tries Suicide from Iron Steamboat.

Mathew Linderbaum, forty years old, who said he lived at 127 West Twenty-seventh Street, one of the several hundred passengers on an iron steamboat of the Coney Island line that reached the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, jumped overboard when the craft was about thirty feet from the pier. He was dragged out by William Anthony, a watchman on another steamboat of the same company, who jumped after him. He said he wished to kill himself because his wife was bad.

Fireman Severely Burned.

During a fire in the six-story building at 2 and 4 Montgomery Street, last night, Fireman Thomas Dougan of Hook and Ladder Company 6 was badly burned about the head, face, and hands. His wounds were dressed in Gouverneur Hospital. He was taken to his home. The flames were confined to the top floor. The damage is estimated at $7,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Again Go Down Before the New York Players.

CHIEFLY A PITCHER'S BATTLE

Visitors Made More Hits Than the Locals, but Got Only One Run—Another Win for Brooklyns.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	50	23	.685
Boston	45	27	.625
Philadelphia	43	27	.614
Chicago	42	27	.609
St. Louis	41	31	.569
Baltimore	39	30	.565
Cincinnati	36	35	.507
Pittsburg	34	37	.479
New York	32	39	.451
Louisville	28	44	.389
Washington	25	49	.338
Cleveland	12	58	.171

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

New York, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Brooklyn, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 13; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The Pittsburg baseball team was again defeated by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the visitors being clearly outplayed. Unlike Monday's game there was very little batting, and it was more of a pitcher's battle with some fielding of the sensational order.

Carrick, the local's pitcher, clearly outpitched Chesboro, the Pittsburg man. The locals made fewer hits than did the visitors, but the latter's were badly scattered, while on the other hand four of the New Yorks' six hits were made when they did the most good. These six hits counted for ten bases, while the eight hits of the Pittsburgs netted only nine bases.

Carrick was particularly effective when bases were occupied, and would have blanked the visitors but for two misplays—by Van Haltren and Gleason—which enabled them to score their only run. The hitting and general all-around playing of Davis was a notable feature of the game. T. O'Brien also played well. J. O'Brien played the best game for the visitors.

The locals' three runs in the first resulted from two-baggers by Van Haltren and Davis and errors of Clark and Williams. Tiernan's two-bagger followed by Davis's hit gave the locals their last run in the fifth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'lt'n, cf.	1	1	5	0	1
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	5	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	6	1
T. O'Br'n, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gettig, 3b.	0	1	1	0	2
Grady, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	4	6	27	14	5

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
McC'r'y, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1
O'B'mont, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
B'w'man, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	2	1	2	0
J. O'B'n, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Chesboro, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Tan'hill	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	8	24	9	2

*Batted for Chesboro in the ninth inning.

New York .....3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

First base by errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 9. Base on balls—Off Chesboro, 1. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by Chesboro, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Tiernan, Davis, Grady, Donovan. Stolen bases—Van Haltren. Double play—Gleason, Davis, and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—Bowerman. Wild pitch—Chesboro. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The St. Louis Team Easily Beaten at Washington Park.

The Brooklyn won easily from the St. Louis team at Washington Park yesterday. Sudhoff, who started in to pitch for the visitors, lasted for four innings and then gave way to McBride, formerly a pitcher at Manhattan College. He made a very good showing against the Broklyns for five innings and scored a home run hit in the fifth inning. Dunn, the local pitcher, was effective throughout and was ably supported. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	2	0	1
Heidrich, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Cross, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0
McKean, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Criger, c.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Blake, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	4	0
McBride, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	5	9	24	10	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Keeler, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Jennings, ss.	2	2	0	1	2
Kelley, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Dahlen, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Anders'n, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	10	10	27	7	2

St. Louis .....0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0—5
Brooklyn .....1 0 4 3 1 1 0 0 .—10

Home runs—McBride, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Jennings. Two-base hit—Jones. First base by errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Sudhoff, 1; by McBride, 2. Sacrifice hit—O'Connor. Stolen bases—Burkett, Heidrich, Tebeau, Blake, Keeler, Jennings, Dahlen, Daly, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 3, off Sudhoff, 5; off McBride, 3. Double plays—Daly and Anderson; Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson. Passed ball—Smith. Wild pitches—McBride, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.

BOSTON, July 12.—The champions turned the tables on the Chicagos to-day and won a hard-fought game through bunching hits in the sixth inning. Both pitchers were very effective, while the fielding was sharp throughout. Score:

Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Boston, 6; Chicago, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Boston, Killen and Bergen; Chicago, Taylor and Donohue. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Philadelphias won a close game to-day by opportune hitting in the sixth inning. Score:

Cleveland .....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 .—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and Shrecongost; Philadelphia, Magee and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—After gaining a lead in to-day's game Cincinnati, by consecutive errors on easy chances, permitted the Washingtons to win out in the ninth inning. Freeman of Washington to-day made his eleventh home run this season. Score:

Washington .....0 1 1 1 0 0 1 6—10
Cincinnati .....1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—5

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries—Dineen and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Taylor and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Smith.

Louisville, 13; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The home team was easily outplayed by the Louisvilles to-day in an uninteresting game. Score:

Baltimore .....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
Louisville .....1 3 1 0 0 2 1 0 5—13

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Louisville, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Crisham; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Baseball Club Wants Games.

The Arlington Baseball Club would like to arrange games with teams averaging seventeen years of age. Letters should be sent to Howard Wilson, 271 Skillman Street, Brooklyn.

Drowned Teaching Brother to Swim.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—Fred Merrihue, aged twenty-one years, was drowned in the Saranac River here this evening. He was teaching his eight-year-old brother to swim, and had the small boy upon his back. Merrihue was taken with cramps and went down. His little brother's life was saved by bystanders, who were unable to save the other.

Lottie Levigne Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 12.—Lottie Levigne, a burlesque actress, is dead at the Holy Ghost Hospital for Incurables. She was born thirty-six years ago in New Zealand. Her maiden name was Jessie Barnes. She was married at an early age to Charles Shipp. She leaves a son sixteen years old.

The Guarantee Clothing Company,

WHERE THE GREAT SALE IS BEING HELD.

BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH STREET.

Having purchased WETHERBEE & CO.'S entire stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS AT 40c. on the Dollar!

Are selling this stock at EXACTLY HALF of wholesale cost, at Wetherbee & Co.'s old store,

BROADWAY and 8TH ST.

As STORE must be

Vacated by Saturday

you only have THREE DAYS more to take advantage of this great opportunity.

NOW or NEVER! Make it NOW! Don't let this chance slip from under your very nose. You've got only THREE days more. Never again will you get an opportunity similar to the one the great GUARANTEE CLOTHING CO. is offering. The bargains in clothing and haberdashery—only the finest makes—that may be had here (Broadway, corner 8th St.) until Saturday are simply and truly astonishing. We quote a few prices merely to prove that of all sales this sale is far and away the greatest in every respect.

MEN'S CLOTHING AT EXACTLY HALF WETHERBEE & CO.'S PRICES.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, wholesale price $9; sale price . . . $4.50
Fine Serge Suits, with double breasted vests, wholesale price $15; sale price . . . $7.50
English Ribbed Serge Suits, lined with pure silk, wholesale price $18; sale price . . . $9.00
Black Diagonal Dress Coats and Vests, wholesale price $10; sale price . . . $5.00
Fall and Winter Suits of undressed worsted, wholesale price $12; sale price . . . $6.00
Black Diagonal Dress Trousers, wholesale price $5; sale price . $2.50
Fancy Vests of silk duck and cassimeres, wholesale price $2.50 to $3; sale price $1.50, $1 and . . . 75c.
Striped Worsted (light colors) Trousers, wholesale price $3; sale price . . . $1.50
Covert Spring and Fall Overcoats, wholesale price $7; sale price . $3.50
Serge Coats, wholesale price $4; sale price . . . $2.00
Men's Crash Bicycle Suits, wholesale price $3; sale price . . . $1.75
Summer Cheviot Suits, wholesale price $8; sale price . . . $4.00
Vicuna Prince Albert Coats and Vests, wholesale price $22; sale price . . . $11.00
White Duck Pants, wholesale price $1; sale price . . . 50c.
Striped Worsted Dress Trousers, wholesale price $4; sale price . $2.00
All-Wool Cassimere Trousers, wholesale price $3; sale price . $1.50
White Duck Bicycle Pants, with cuffs, wholesale price $1; sale price . . . 50c.
Boys' Serge Suits, wholesale price $12; sale price . . . $6.00

Boys' Suits, Men's Bicycle Suits, Alpaca Office Coats, Crash Bicycle Suits, white and fancy Silk Vests—all at half of wholesale (cost) prices.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AT EXACTLY HALF WETHERBEE & CO.'S PRICES.

B. Brand Collars, 10c. kind . . 5c
B. Brand Cuffs, 15c. kind . . 7½c
Manhattan Shirts, sold at $1 . . 50c
Fine Madras and Cheviot Pajamas, sold at $1.50 . . . 75c
Unbleached and fancy-striped Balbriggan Underwear, sold at 50c . . 25c
French Flannel Bike Shirts, sold at $1.50 . . . 75c
Plain Tricot Mackintoshes, with strapped seams, wholesale price $5; sale price . . . $2.50
Plain White and fancy bordered Handkerchiefs, sold at 10c. . . 5c
Entire stock of 50c. fashionable Neckwear . . . 25c
Pure Rubber Mackintoshes, wholesale price $5; sale price . $1.75
Fast-Color Madras Negligee Shirts, sold at $1 . . . 50c
Black, tan and fancy Half Hose, sold at 25c. . . . 12½c
Elastic leather-end and cantab Suspenders, sold at 25c . . 12½c
Imported Sanitary Wool Underwear, sold at $1.50 . . . 75c

Broadway, corner 8th St.

Store Open Evenings Until 7.
Saturday—LAST NIGHT—Until 10.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Last 485 "Victors."

Last Chance to Buy.

THE END IN SIGHT!

THIS is a hurry call, as it were, to arouse New York men and women to the fact that of our 5,000 Victors bought five weeks ago only 485 are left with no possible chance of getting others. Adjectives, printer's ink, publicity of the widest kind can do no more for the "Victor" than it is doing for itself, namely, selling phenomenally at its new cut price and startling the riding world with the extraordinary value, science, skill, goodness and strength brought together into one Highest Grade Machine.

VICTORS, $28.00

4,500 HAVE ALREADY GONE.

THE makers' object is attained. Their surplus stock has been disposed of; the factory is empty. For our own part we have steadfastly refused wholesale offers for our "Victors," reserving them for our retail trade. We will not fill space with tedious technical lists of "Victor" points, or harp upon excellences that no other wheel enjoys. The name "Victor" and the price, $28.00, tell the whole tale—and we are on the last 485.

Only Model Made in 1899. Strictest Guarantees. All Sizes for Men and Women.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

No Such Wheel for $28.00.

Best That Money Can Buy.

TO RACE BRITANNIA ONCE.

The Shamrock Will Then Get Ready for Her Atlantic Voyage.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The cup challenger Shamrock will sail only one race with the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, and will then proceed to the Clyde, to be fitted out for her Atlantic voyage.

She is still in dock, with her so-called "petticoats" on. A fence has been built around the dock, and the gates, which are guarded by police, are kept locked.

BOY KILLED BY BOY FRIEND.

He Was Mistaken for a Robber and Received a Bullet in the Head.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., July 12.—Mistaing one of his companions for a robber, William Glackens, a boy from Philadelphia, to-day shot and instantly killed Robert Fiske, also of Philadelphia, at Perkiomen Junction, three miles below here.

The two boys with a couple of others arrived at Perkiomen last night, where they intended to spend a week camping. Early this morning Fiske awoke and left without arousing his companions. He returned later and Glackens, mistaking him for an intruder, seized a revolver and fired. The ball passed clean through Fiske's brain. Death was instantaneous.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest and the shooting was declared to have been accidental.

Operative Potters Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—The annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, which has been in session since Friday, to-day elected officers. The proposed new scale of wages was referred to a committee with power to act. A resolution was adopted pledging the potters to support the Printers' Union in purchasing, as far as possible, only such books, papers, and periodicals as have been produced through the employment of union labor. The officers elected are: President—Albert S. Hughes, East Liverpool, Ohio; First Vice President—Henry Rhead, Trenton, N. J.; Second Vice President—Jesse J. Jackson, Wheeling, W. Va.; Secretary—D. G. Duffy, Wheeling, W. Va.; Treasurer—Samuel L. Eardley, East Liverpool, Ohio.

The President's Visit to St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President has decided to postpone his trip to St. Paul until October if Mrs. McKinley's health will not permit him to go earlier, and he does not desire to go without her. In October he has made a positive engagement to attend the Chicago celebration, and if his St. Paul trip is postponed until that time he will extend his journey from Chicago to the Twin Cities.

TUBE COMPANY CONSOLIDATION.

The National Has $80,000,000 Capital and Will Employ 25,000 Men.

The consolidation of the National Tube Company, which has a capitalization of $80,000,000, equally divided as to common and preferred stock, was completed yesterday at the offices of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and Sullivan & Cromwell. These Directors were elected: Joshua Rhodes, J. J. Vandergrift, Charles H. Coster, William B. Rhodes, F. J. Hearne, J. N. Vance, John Eaton, Francis L. Potts, F. R. Tobey, Jonathan Rowland, Daniel O'Day, A. S. Matheson, O. C. Barber, Henry Aird, John Don, Edmund C. Converse, Horace Crosby, William Nelson Cromwell, William S. Eaton, A. F. Luke, William J. Curtis, William P. Hamilton, and A. H. Gillard.

The board elected these officers: President—Edmund C. Converse, Chairman of the Board—Joshua Rhodes; First Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing—F. J. Hearne; Second Vice President in Charge of Mercantile Affairs—Horace Crosby; Third Vice President, Financial—Francis L. Potts; General Manager Manufacturing Department—A. S. Matheson;

KEENE EXCELLED AT POLO

Wall Street Operator's Son Took Honors at Cedarhurst.

MEADOW BROOKS THE WINNERS

Most Exciting Play and Closest Finish Yet Seen in the Series—Collisions and Tumbles.

Polo of the most interesting type took place yesterday on the Rockaway field at Cedarhurst, L. I., between the Rockaway and Meadow Brook Club teams. The latter won after four periods of as dashing and lively polo as is ever seen, by ¼ of a goal. The score board recorded 8¾ goals for Meadow Brook to 8½ for Rockaway.

A foul, which cost the home club ½ goal, really lost them the game, and the fraction of Meadow Brook's score was due to the loss of the ¼ of a goal for a safety in the last period. Fully 1,500 persons saw the game.

Some of those present were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Maxwell Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Burrell, Mrs. John Cowdin, Miss Rosalie Francke, Mrs. H. M. Harriman, Winthrop Burr, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Goodby, H. P. Case, Rene La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Hodges, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Talbot J. Taylor, Baron and Baroness Wardener, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson Kennedy, C. L. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, the Rev. Henry Mesier, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Lord, T. T. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bowers, Miss Jessie Voss, Richard A. Peabody, Newbold T. Lawrence, Dwight F. Porter, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Esther Kennedy, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Ethel Post, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Griffin, P. F. Collier, C. H. Chapin, and Mrs. Wallach.

The line-up was as follows:

Rockaway.	H'cp.	MEADOWBROOK.	H'cp.
1. Stanley Mortimer...	4	1. W. C. Eustis.....	6
2. J. E. Cowdin.....	9	2. J. B. Eustis.....	4
3. F. P. Keene.....	10	3. C. C. Baldwin.....	9
Back—F. S. Conover..	7	Back—H. P. Whitney..	7
Total..	30	Total.....	26

Rockaway allowed their opponents four goals, and it proved to be a big handicap, as the Meadow Brook four put up a hot game from scratch. By earned goals Rockaway beat them by just the handicap, making 9 to 5 for the Hempstead men. Harry Payne Whitney was not as quick as he was one week ago, and more than once the ball was taken out of his hands. With a stronger man at No. 1 Rockaway might have forged ahead. Mortimer missed two or three good possibilities for goals at critical points.

Keene added the great brilliancy to the game. He showed more of his old-time dash and vim, and being superbly mounted his riding was good. Baldwin made the first goal for Meadow Brook in 15 seconds after the game started, and a few seconds later during some lively play his horse slipped and the rider slid completely over his head, but kept hold of the bridle and jumped up smiling.

In the second period Cowdin went down, but was up at once, and Mortimer and J. B. Eustis came together in a collision which rolled both men out of their saddles. That was the foul that cost Rockaway half a goal. Immediately after this accident Keene got the ball and sent it like the wind toward the posts. His pony fairly flew after it and Keene's unerring shot made it a goal.

The last period was full of excitement and furious playing on both sides. Rockaway worked fiercely to win, but could only make two goals, Cowdin getting the last just as the gong rang. The score and summary by periods are:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1....	C. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		0:15
2....	J. E. Cowdin, Rockaway		6:45
3....	F. P. Keene, Rockaway		0:30

Knock-out, three-fourths of a minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1....	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		0:45
2....	F. P. Keene, Rockaway		0:15
3....	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		0:15
4....	H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook		0:15
5....	W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook		5:15

Knock-out, three-fourths of a minute over time. Penalty of one-half goal against Rockaway for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

1....	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		7:30
2....	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		2:45
3....	F. S. Conover, Rockaway		2:15
4....	C. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook		3:00

Played one-half of a minute over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1....	Stanley Mortimer, Rockaway		8:45
2....	J. E. Cowdin, Rockaway		6:15

Penalty of one-fourth of a goal against Meadow Brook for a safety.

Goals earned—Rockaway, 9; Meadow Brook, 5. Allowed by handicap—Meadow Brook, 4. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ½ for a foul; Meadow Brook, ¼ for a safety. Total score—Meadow Brook, 8¾; Rockaway, 8½. Referee—Charles Wheeler. Scorer and timekeeper—F. D. Pelton.

The next game will be on Saturday, between Meadow Brook and Devon.

CANADIAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Whitman, Wright, Fischer, and Paret Will Be Left in Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 12.—The Canadian championship lawn tennis tournament was continued here to-day on the courts of the Queen's Royal Hotel. The weeding-out process was kept up all day, and before the sun had set a great many of the weaker brothers had fallen by the wayside.

In the championship singles only seven men remain in the hunt, and only four of these will survive to-morrow's play. These four who will meet in the semi-final round are expected to be the present champion, Whitman, Wright, Fischer, and Paret.

In the handicap singles there is an entry list of twenty-seven players, of whom more than half are Canadians. The odds range all the way from Whitman, at 40, to some of the poorest players, who have 30 already to their credit. To-morrow the championship doubles will begin, as well as the other two events, which will be continued.

The matches to-day resulted as follows:

Championship Singles—First Round—J. P. Paret beat George Wagner, 6—2, 6—0; E. P. Fischer beat Scott Griffin by default H. E. Avery beat A. C. McMaster, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; B. C. Wright beat E. R. Tate, 6—3, 6—1; E. R. Patterson beat E. C. Mann, 6—0, 6—3; M. D. Whitman beat J. Kirkland by default; W. C. Grant beat Bert Wright, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Second Round.—M. D. Whitman beat W. C. Grant, 6—3, 6—0.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—M. D. Whitman (owe forty) beat P. Wright, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—0; H. E. Avery (owe half fifteen) beat W. C. Grant, (owe half fifteen,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; J. Bissell (half fifteen) beat Guy Boughton, (half fifteen,) 6—1, 6—1; S. C. Wright (owe thirty) beat J. P. Paret, (owe thirty,) 8—6, 6—1; L. J. Grant (half thirty) beat Oscar McGaw, (thirty,) 6—0, 6—0; R. K. Little, (owe fifteen) beat George Wagner, (scratch,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; H. Dewitt (thirty) beat Philander Norton, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—1; J. Kirkland (fifteen) beat H. H. Whitman, (fifteen,) 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

COLUMBIA TO START EAST.

Cup Defender Will Be Towed to Newport to Compete in Races.

The cup defender Columbia will start for Newport to-morrow. Orders were issued yesterday to the Captain of the tender St. Michaels to tow her. Carpenters were busy on the Columbia yesterday completing her interior cruising fittings for the crew. They are very plain and light. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Iselin left Premium Point in their steam launch and boarded the yacht, and soon after she started for a spin down the Sound. She slipped her moorings at 3 o'clock, and was out for two hours. There was a fresh breeze from the southwest, and she carried only mainsail, forestaysail, and jib. Under that canvas she lay well over, but presumably sailing on the lines which are said to be her best. It was a broad reach down the Sound, and a close-hauled reach returning.

The daily spins and drills are working wonders with the Deer Island boys, and in handling canvas yesterday their greater deftness was noticeable. The Columbia is to sail with the Defender in the regatta of the Newport Yacht Racing Association July 20, and in a series of five races before the end of the month.

The Defender at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 12.—The yacht Defender arrived here from New York this forenoon. She will remain until her steel boom is repaired. The new steel mast for the Columbia probably will be finished in about ten days.

YACHT RACES AT NEWPORT.

Thirty-Footer Carolina Wins—The Defender Leaves for Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The thirty-footers raced from Beaver Tail and around Bishop's Buoy this afternoon, with the wind southwest. The start was made at 3:40 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones.....	5:32:52	1:58:52
Wawa, Reginald Brooks.....	5:32:58	1:58:58
Asahi, Lloyd Warren.....	5:33:21	1:59:25
Vaquero II., Herman B. Duryea.	5:33:30	1:59:30

Royal Phelps Carroll took the Navahoe out yesterday for a tuning up trial with the new sails.

Race for the Alfred Roosevelt Cup.

A race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup will be held in Oyster Bay on Saturday by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. It is open to yachts of all rigs belonging to the club, and of thirty-six feet racing length and under, all sailing in a single class, with time allowance. The course will be twelve miles. The start will be one gun, with a five-minute preparatory signal, and will be at 2 P. M.

BANTAM WEIGHTS TO MEET.

Palmer and McGovern to Fight for the Championship on Sept. 1.

An international boxing match that will likely be of as much interest as a heavyweight championship battle was arranged yesterday at the office of William Gray, the matchmaker of the Westchester Athletic Club. The principals in the bout will be "Pedlar" Palmer, the champion bantamweight of England, and "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn, who, by beating all comers in this country, has won the title of champion bantamweight of America. The fight will be for a purse of $10,000, a share of the gate receipts, and an interest in the picture profits, and with the decision of the referee will go the bantam championship of the world. The battle will be on the afternoon of Sept. 1 in the arena of the Westchester Athletic Club at Tuckahoe, N. Y.

In the event of the gate receipts being in excess of $20,000, the fighters will receive instead of a $10,000 purse 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. This is the largest purse ever offered for bantamweights.

Gentlemen Cricketers Beat Players.

LONDON, July 12.—The return cricket match between the Gentlemen and Players resulted to-day in a victory for the former by an innings and 59 runs.

Australians Beat Midland Counties.

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 12. — The Australians won the cricket match with the Midland Counties eleven by 44 runs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.03 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	26.75
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.55
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern No.1 foundry	19.50

CHICAGO, July 12.—Flour steady; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¾@35c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70½@72c; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 25¾@24½c; No. 2 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 58½@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; new prime timothy seed, $1.01½@$2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $8.40@$9.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures was unsatisfactory. Accounts reaching New York from Texas were as badly mixed to-day as ever. There was very little reliable data, and the disposition to hold off something like official intelligence was widespread. The market started out with a steady tone at a decline of 1@2 points, gave way 2@3 points further, and showed some irregularity, with a generally weak undertone, cables being unsatisfactory and crop accounts, official and otherwise, outside of Texas, having a bearish average. Later, however, the market rallied a little on a special dispatch dated Navosta, Texas, published by a New York news agency to the effect that the cotton crop was dead from Waco to the Gulf, a distance of 400 miles; that there was not an acre that had not been overflowed, and that while farmers talked of replanting, most of them thought it was already too late. Creek bottoms were also reported to have been ruined by floods, and the loss in the State was placed at not less than 750,000 bales, after taking into consideration the benefits by rains in the uplands. Traders, however, remained very conservative, and the volume of business was small, with the entire scope fluctuations only a matter of 4 points for the day. The market was finally quiet and steady, 1 point higher to 1 point net lower. Public and private European cables reflected a bearish foreign sentiment, and a disposition to interpret the Weather Bureau reports as favorable to the idea of lower prices, or at least against any advance. The selling for short account was not a feature, as spot markets were reported to be generally in a firm condition, with parties here claiming that the official figures on spot cotton were considerably below the actual selling worth of the staple. Encouraging accounts continued to reach this market from American cotton goods makers and markets. The disappointing feature of the English cables was the smaller business in spot cotton at a decline of 1-32d, this being regarded as a poor confirmation of claims put forth by the bull interest to the effect that the foreign demand for actual cotton was bound to remain full in order to satisfy orders already in hand for cotton cloths and yarns.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.50@5.52
August	5.52	5.54	5.51	5.53@ ..
September	5.54	5.56	5.53	5.54@5.55
October	5.60	5.64	5.60	5.62@5.63
November	5.64	5.67	5.64	5.66@5.67
December	5.69	5.73	5.69	5.71@5.72
January	5.74	5.77	5.74	5.76@5.77
February	..	..	..	5.79@5.80
March	5.83	5.83	5.80	5.82@5.83
April	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86@5.87
May	5.87	5.90	5.87	5.90@5.91

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 3-16c for middling upland and 6 7-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, a year ago. Total sales of 216 bales, including 116 bales for consumption and 100 bales on contracts. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 5 11-16c; Mobile, nominal, 5½c; Savannah, steady, 5¾c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, steady, 5⅞c; Norfolk, nominal, 8c; Baltimore, nominal, 6¾c; Memphis, steady, 5⅝c; St. Louis, easy, 5¾c; Augusta, quiet, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady, sellers 2-64d decline; closed quiet at 2@2 1-64d net decline. January-February, 3.12¼b; February-March, 3.13⅛s; March-April, 3.14b; April-May, 3.15s; May-June, 3.15½b; July, 3.16½s; July-August, 3.16s; August-September, 3.15b; September-October, 3.14b; October-November, 3.13b; November-December, 3.12½b; December-January, 3.12½s. Manchester—Yarns steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78 5-16	79	78 5-16	79
September	78 3-16	78 15-16	78⅛	78¼
December	80⅛	80¾	80	80¾
Corn—				
July	39⅝	39¾	39½	39¾
September	39 5-16	39¾	39½	39¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71⅞	72¾	71½	72¾
September	73 1-16	73⅞	73 1-16	73¼
December	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75⅝
Corn—				
July	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅝
September	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅝
December	33	33½	33	33⅝
Oats—				
July	23½	24	23½	24
September	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝
December	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.37½
September	5.42½	5.50	5.42½	5.47½
Ribs—				
July	5.20	5.20	5.17½	5.17½
September	5.17½	5.27½	5.17½	5.22½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.07½
September	9.00	9.32½	8.97½	9.20

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull side of wheat derived positive impetus from an array of unfavorable crop news on both sides of the Atlantic that prompted vigorous covering among local shorts. At the close prices were ⅝@⅞c above the previous night, and about top for the day. It was a very steady advance, the scarcity of offerings throughout the session preventing any setbacks of importance. Foreign houses bought a little, but room operators furnished most of the demand. Northwest houses sold, and St. Louis bought. Kansas, South Dakota, and Texas sent out complaints of unfavorable prospects. A millers' association in the former State estimated that only about 40 per cent. of the crop would be grown, with quality poor. The weekly Government report mentioned drought in South Dakota, and Texas confirmed its previously reported damage by heavy rains. In other parts of the belt conditions were favorable. Continental news again had a bullish tinge, notably Russia, and was supplemented by advances of 15 to 40 points in Paris wheat and flour. Liverpool was ½d higher on all months but July, which closed ½d net lower. Export demand at seaboard points fell behind; only 36 loads were reported at the close. At interior points cash inquiry was liberal, but offerings light. Toledo houses wired they could sell New York a million bushels if the wheat were available. Nevertheless receipts at all primary points keep large in the aggregate, and so far this week have passed by 740,000 bushels the receipts of a week ago. Seaboard clearances were disappointing. Northwest arrivals were 413 cars, against 44 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 80¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81⅝c, spot; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 77⅝c, spot; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 78⅛c, spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 84⅞c, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 76⅜c, spot; No. 2 red, 75½c, elevator.

DULUTH, Minn., July 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; July, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¼c; July, 73⅛c; September, 72⅝c; December, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Close: Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, July, 71c; September, 70⅝@70½c; December, 71⅝@72c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Wheat, ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c. Barley lower; No. 2, 41¼c; sample, 40@41. Oats weak, 26½@27¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39⅝c, elevator; 40¼c delivered, and 40½@40⅝c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 3 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 29½@31½c; track white, 31@38¼c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@52c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 79@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.75 @$16; Winter wheat bran, $16@$17; Winter white fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15@$15.50 bulk, and $15.50@$16 sacks; oil meal, $24@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $10.50@$10.00; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$26@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 6¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾c; 10 lb, 6@6¼c; 12 lb, 5¼@5½c; 14 lb, 5¼@5⅜c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 10c; Western green, 9¾c, nominal; Western S. P., 9¾@10c, nominal. TALLOW—City, 4⅛@4 5-16c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5.05; refined lard, South America, $6.25; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4⅞c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c bid; city lard stearine, 6½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, 60s; prime mess steady, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 27s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 27s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 30s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, firm, 30s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 40 lb, firm, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, firm, 42s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, July-August, dull, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 33s. Resin—Common, steady, 4s.

COFFEE. — Brazilian coffee futures showed some speculative stir after the market had opened barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. Most of the regulars and trade were against the market, however, and while tolerably steady and quite active part of the time, no particular change was made in prices. Covering was something of a feature. The market was thought to be made a pretty good showing in view of the fact that Havre and Hamburg were partially lower, while Rio and Santos markets both reported lower prices and large receipts. The Brazilian movement, however, was not considered as large as it should be at this season of the year, especially in view of the large crop prognostications made early in the fore part of the season. The market in the afternoon was weaker under liquidation, and closed quiet at a net loss of 5@10 points. Sales, 17,250 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee quiet, but about steady at unchanged prices; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6c, and 6¼c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.45@4.55
August	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.50@4.55
September	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.60@4.65
October	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.65@4.70
November	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.70@4.75
December	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
January	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
February	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
March	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
April	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
May	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
June	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 6⅜00; receipts, 20,000 bags; stock, 294,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market net unchanged to ¼f lower; total sales, 23,000 bags; January, 34.75; February, 35.00; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.75; June, 36.00; July, 33.50; August, 33.50; September, 33.75; October, 34.00; November, 34.25; December, 34.50. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 7⅜00; exchange, 8 7-32d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 201,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3¼c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk $4.95; refined, cases, $8.50; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 30½c; off Summer yellow, 25¼@26c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig-iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $28; exchange lead, $4.57½; spelter, $6.15.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; spirits of turpentine, 44@44¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.32½@$1.35; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 41c. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 40@40½c. Resin, unchanged. Crude turpentine, unchanged. Tar, $1.35.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Common to choice steers, $4.70@$5.70; tops, $5.75; bulls, $2.75@$3.50; cows, $2@$4.05. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.50; culls, $4.50; buttermilks, $2.75@$3.50; grassers, $2.50@$3; Southern calves, $3.75; city-dressed veals sold at 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to choice sheep, $3@$5.10; common to choice lambs, $5@$7.40, 1 car, $7.42½; culls, $4.50. HOGS—Market higher at $4.50@$4.60.

WOOL.—BOSTON, July 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The wool market is intensely active and increasing in strength. More than 9,000,000 pounds of wool have changed hands during the week. Much of it has been moved in large blocks, and among the purchasers have been consumers, large and small, and traders of every description. The buying has been of a more general character and there is no question that manufacturers are figuring more largely than formerly. A considerable portion of the business has been done in territory wools. A feature of the market has been the increased activity in fleeces, prices of which are very strong. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 8,524,000 pounds, domestic, and 810,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 9,334,000 against a total of 5,639,000 for the previous week and a total of 1,586,000 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 139,611,200 pounds against 58,464,310 pounds last year at this time.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Clark vs. Lyon.
2—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Toplitz vs. Levering.
4—Germance vs. Reardon.
5—People ex rel. Holt vs. Kearny.
6—People ex rel Byrne vs. same.
7—People ex rel. James vs. Scannell.
8—People ex rel.Ludder vs. same.
9—People ex rel. Coughlin vs. Lantry.
10—Thompson vs. Remsen.
11—King vs. N. Y. Novelty Co.
12—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Nesbit.
13—Miller vs. Allen.
14—In re Ogden Av. and 168th St.
15—Coleman vs. Hymes.
16—Rothschild vs. Moeller.
17—Harper vs. Manhat. Ry. Co.
18—Engelbach vs. Engelbach.
19—Waldo vs. Rhinelander.
20—Butler vs. Harrell.
21—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
22—Fuller vs. Fuller.
23—In re Sprigg.
24—Palser vs. King.
25—In re Kautsky.
26—Becker vs. Weed.
27—Simon vs. Weiss.
28—Hartford Nat. Bank vs. Seidenberg.
29—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. same.
30—Third Nat. Bank vs. same.
31—Nat. City Bank vs. same.
32—Flynn vs. Standard Clothing Co.
33—Cox vs. Donovan.
34—People ex rel. State Board of Charities vs. N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
35—In re Fowler Switchboard & Telephone Co.
36—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
37—Parke vs. Weiller.
38—Drachman vs. Goetze.
39—Cohen vs. Levy.
40—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
41—Hoag vs. Keating.
42—Krantz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
43—Bukatman vs. Kendzur.
44—Bucklin vs. Baldwin.
45—Reinhold vs. Seyd.
46—Megroz vs. Morison.
47—Jones vs. Brown.
48—Klein vs. Katz.
49—Van Horne vs. Van Horne.
50—In re Mintz.
51—Spring vs. Merrigan.
52—Becker vs. Weed.
53—Carr vs. Corcoran.
54—Worcester vs. Fierol.
55—Simons vs. Ferris.
56—Bradley vs. Cluff.
57—Gubar vs. Shorne.
58—Paul vs. Morton.
59—Bagnell vs. Wahle.
60—Wapler vs. Fine.
61—In re Hastings Card & Paper Co.
62—In re Wilmerding.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until July 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1450—Contested will of Rachel Lenox Kennedy.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Charles C. Niebuhr.
Louisa H. Memmler.
Susan A. Ayres.
Fred P. Fitts.
Minna Oldenberg.
Elizabeth Hess.
Peter Fink.
At 11 A. M.
Clara T. Hewitt.
Robert V. Lynch.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady, Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—James Martin.
2—The Henry Herman Lumber Co.
3—Michael H. Purtell, George Hartman, James F. Quinn, J. F. Gallagher.
4—Samuel Greenwald. Pleadings.
1—Grace E. Ramsey.
2—Samuel R. Stephens, George Schwander.
3—Max Schaffer, Frank Smith.
4—Michael Murphy.
5—George Williams.
6—Joseph Brandel.
7—George Gilman.
8—Charles Mitchell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—William Bradley, Thomas Bennett.
2—Richard Cunningham.
3—Arthur Snyder.
4—Dominick De Angelo.
5—Joseph Porto.
6—Edward O'Brien.
7—Edward Meyer.
8—Jacob Kohler.
9—Max Schwartz.
10—John Shay, otherwise called John Shea; Kid Strobel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. J.—Matter of Smith—Augustus R. McMahon. Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Moser—George E. Kent.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal calendar.—Part. I., Hurd, J.
Samuel Slutofsky and Joseph Buchanan.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.
The will of John M. Conklin.
The accounting of Henry P. Lugar, Robert Murrell, Martha E. McLaughlin, Jonathan Brownell, August Schwerter, (July 20;) Hannah B. Merritt, Augustus Smith, Jane Ann Bowdrey, William Adams, Martin Schaeffer, Bridget Boutcher, John B. Cotte, Charles Snedeker, Mary Ann Reynolds, (July 20;) Lusien Martin, James Mulanify, Samuel W. Woolsey, and Joseph S. Heibbler.
The administration of John McNamara.
The estate of Benjamin G. Swanton and Thomas McGee.
The real estate of Christopher Gray.
The transfer tax of Lydia Wood, Theresa L. Rust, Charles Hartleib, Catharine Lowrey, Dorotha C. L. Tiedge, Bridget Boutcher, Joseph Hackett, Joseph Alexander, Amelia L. Darling, Francis A. Engel, Isabella M. Duff, Mary A. Brower, Edward J. Burns, Catharine P. Laurence, Anna Weh, Abraham Johnston, Michael Hynes, and Edward Keane.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Reiser & Co., importers and manufacturers of lace curtains at 473 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The partners are Henry J. Reiser and Marcus Kohner. The total liabilities of the firm are $125,328, of which $89,609 is secured, $33,009 unsecured, $2,300 accommodation paper, and $410 wages. The assets are $96,913, consisting of merchandise in their store, $64,282; fixtures, $416; book accounts, $32,056; notes, $79, and stocks, $80. In addition to these assets Mr. Kohner has some real estate at William's Bridge, the value of which is unknown, and is mortgaged to secure three creditors, the mortgages aggregating $28,522; also a claim in litigation for $17,934. The book accounts have been assigned to James Talcott, who also holds merchandise valued at $94,364, to secure his claim of $59,586. The real estate mortgages are to Heidelbach,

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Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
SURPLUS....$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.	JOEL F. FREEMAN.
WILLIAM BARBOUR.	WILLIAM E. SPIER.
HENRY S. MANNING.	ANSON R. FLOWER.
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL.	HENRY S. REDMOND.
MYRON T. HERRICK.	JOHN R. HEGEMAN.
CHAS. F. CUTLER.	C. I. HUDSON.
EMERSON McMILLIN.	S. C. T. DODD.
E. C. CONVERSE.	WILLARD BROWN.
H. O. HAVEMEYER.	PHILIP LEHMAN.
JAMES M. DONALD.	EDWARD F. CRAGIN.
GEORGE CROCKER.	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL.
J. WILLIAM CLARK.	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.

Leavenworth, Topeka AND So. Western Railway
bondholders are invited to communicate with
C. H. VENNER & CO.
86 State St., Boston.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

WANTED—A young man who has had considerable experience in the stock brokerage business, and thoroughly understands all the detailed office work in connection therewith; must come highly recommended. Address Stock Exchange, Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

$1,100,000
Rutland-Canadian R. R. Co.
4% 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Guaranteed—Principal and Interest—by the Rutland Railroad Company, this Guarantee Being Endorsed on Each Bond. Dated July 1st, 1899. Due July 1st, 1949.

Interest Payable January and July 1st at the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Trustee.

Having sold $500,000 of the above issue, we offer the remainder, subject to sale and change in price, at **101** and accrued interest.

These bonds are a first mortgage on forty-six miles of road now being constructed from Burlington, Vermont—the northern terminus of the Rutland Railroad proper—directly north, crossing the islands of Lake Champlain, to Rouse's Point—the eastern terminus of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad—forming the connecting link of the Rutland Railroad system from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Bellows Falls, Vt. The building of this line brings under one management 278 miles of road, and offers by connection with the Fitchburg Railroad at Bellows Falls a direct line of 392 miles from the Lakes to Boston. This route combines the shortest distance, with by far the most favorable grades.

The Rutland Railroad System
Ogdensburg to Bellows Falls,

IS AS FOLLOWS:

Component parts exclusive of sidings.	Rutland Railroad proper	120 miles
	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.	118 miles
	Rutland-Canadian R. R. (in process of construction)	40 miles
	Total	278 miles

The stock of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. and the Rutland-Canadian R. R. is held in the treasury of the Rutland Railroad. The bonded debt of the entire Rutland Railroad System as thus composed, with the interest charges against the debt, is as follows:

	Amount.	Interest Charges.
Rutland R. R. Consolidated 4½s	$2,100,000	$178,500
Rutland R. R. First 6s	1,400,000	
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain First 4s	3,500,000	140,000
Rutland-Canadian First 4s	1,100,000	44,000
Total	$8,100,000	$362,500

The mortgage debt per mile of main track of the whole system is **$29,100.** The combined earnings of the old Rutland Railroad proper and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain proper are as follows:

Gross Income.	Operating Expenses, Including Taxes.	Net Over Operating Applicable to Interest and Dividends.
$1,628,613.12	$1,035,514.01	$593,099.11

This statement is made up from the earnings of the Rutland Railroad proper for the year ending June 30th, 1899, and the average income statement of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Road for eight years, ending June 30, 1899. The eight-year period taken in arriving at the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain earnings includes several years of business depression, and in addition to this the road has undergone frequent changes in management.

As seen above, the interest charges of the entire system are **$362,500.** The net earnings of only two component parts of the system, viz., the **Rutland R.R** proper and the **Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway are $593,099.11; but still more significant is the fact that the net earnings of the old Rutland Railroad proper for the year ending June 30th, 1899, amounting to $388,982—as will be seen below—were alone sufficient to cover the interest charges of the entire system.**

It is a fair assumption that when the new Rutland-Canadian Road is completed, a sufficient percentage of the business arriving via O. & L. C. at Rouse's Point can be diverted by the Rutland-Canadian to the Rutland Railroad proper at Burlington, to increase the present gross earnings of the old Rutland Road to **$1,000,000 per annum.** It is even more apparent that the business now in sight for the Rutland-Canadian, figuring on only a reasonable percentage of the business arriving at Rouse's Point, will give to the new Rutland-Canadian gross earnings of **$300,000** per year, this being the average per mile earnings of the two roads which it connects.

This should produce substantially the following results:

Annual Gross Earnings.	Total.
Rutland Railroad	$1,000,000
O. & L. C. (1890-1897 ave)	840,000
Rutland-Canadian Railroad (now being constructed)	300,000
Total	$2,140,000
Operating expenses (65 per cent.)	1,383,200
Net earnings from operation	$756,800

We give in full the following letter from Percival W. Clement, President of the Rutland Railroad Co.:

RUTLAND, Vt., July 5th, 1899.

Messrs. E. H. Rollins & Sons, No. 19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of June 26th. The Rutland-Canadian Road is building through the islands of Lake Champlain, from Burlington, the northern terminus of the Rutland Railroad, to Rouse's Point, the eastern terminus of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway, where it also connects with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Railway and the Railroad of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; and from Alburgh to Noyan Junction, near the Canadian boundary, there connecting with the Canada Atlantic and the United Counties Railways of Canada; the total mileage being forty-six miles.

It is under contract to be finished October 1st, 1899, and will be entirely laid in eighty-pound steel rails, with steel bridges and stone sub-structures and causeways across the arms of the lake. The plans call for the structure to be entirely of steel and stone, excepting the ties.

In the letter I sent you last January, relative to the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway bonds, I referred to the benefit which would be derived by the old Rutland Railroad proper through the ownership of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Road. I assumed the management of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway on the 1st of February, and, although it has been necessary to transfer the through business between the Rutland R. R. and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ry. under conditions adverse to a favorable showing, the benefit to the Rutland Railroad proper is already apparent, as the following comparative statement seems to clearly demonstrate:

	1898.	1899.
Gross	$768,251.35	$827,149.80
Operating, including maintenance and betterments	455,813.25	438,167.80
Net	$312,438.10	$388,982.00

These are actual figures, except for the month of June, which is estimated.

These figures seem to confirm my statement made to you when you bought the O. & L. C. bonds last January, that the Rutland-Canadian Road will, when completed, not only enable the two roads which it connects to increase their earning capacity, but will participate in the benefits which accrue to both. If this is so, the Rutland-Canadian Road will earn on its own mileage over $300,000.00 gross, or about $100,000.00 applicable to interest on its bonds and dividends on its stock.

The estimated earnings of the Rutland-Canadian Road are based upon the average earnings per mile of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ry. and Rutland Railroad, projecting over the forty miles of the Rutland-Canadian between Rouse's Point and Burlington, to which will be added the traffic which the new line will receive from its Canadian connections, via Noyan Junction.

The new line will shorten the distance between Rouse's Point and Boston sixteen miles, while its maximum grade will be less than thirty feet to the mile.

The recent purchase by the Rutland Railroad of the control of the Ogdensburg Transit Company's line of steamers insures to the line, of which the new road is a part, a through communication from the western ports of the Great Lakes to New England. Yours very truly,

(Signed) PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT, Pres. Rutland R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Rutland R. R. Co. is as follows:

Percival W. Clement, W. Seward Webb, E. V. W. Rossiter, George H. Ball, Horace G. Young, George Bird, John W. Stewart, Edgar Harding, Wallace C. Clement.

The policy of the men behind this system is to continue the present liberal expenditures for maintenance and betterments, and to bring the entire system to a high standard.

E. H. Rollins & Sons, 19 Milk Street, Boston.

Dunscomb & Jennison, 2 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., BOSTON,
AND
STRONG, STURGIS & CO., NEW YORK,
OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION
$8,600,000
First Mortage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
American Writing Paper Company

Redeemable after Ten Years at 105

Dated July 1, 1899 *Due July 1, 1919*

Bonds in denomination of $1000 each, which may be registered as to principal

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST

OFFICERS.
ELISHA MORGAN, President.
BRADLEY D. RISING, GEORGE C. GILL, HENRY S. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
W. N. CALDWELL, General Manager.
GEO. B. HOLBROOK, Treasurer. WM. H. HEYWOOD, Asst. Treasurer.
R. F. McELWAIN, Secretary.

PROPERTY.

The American Writing Paper Company will own absolutely the following properties:—

Beebe & Holbrook Paper Co.	Linden Paper Co.
Chester Paper Co.	Nonotuck Paper Co.
Massasoit Paper Co.	Harding Paper Co.
Esleeck Paper Co.	Holyoke Paper Co.
Hurlbut Paper Mf'g. Co.	Dickinson Paper Co.
Hurlbut Stationery Co.	Riverside Paper Co.
Crocker Manufacturing Co.	Shattuck & Babcock Co.
Oakland Paper Co.	Albion Paper Co.
Springdale Paper Co.	Syms & Dudley Paper Co.
Parsons Paper Co.	Geo. C. Gill Paper Co.
(except its Ledger Mill No. 2.)	Connecticut River Paper Co.
Norman Paper Co.	Agawam Paper Co.
Platner & Porter Paper Mf'g Co.	Eaton, May & Robbins Paper Co.
Windsor Paper Co.	Geo. K. Baird Paper Co.

The returns show that for the year 1898 the above mills produced eighty-four per cent. of the fine writing paper out-put of New England (the chief seat of the industry) and over seventy-six per cent. of the entire out-put of the United States.

The new Company will begin business with a cash capital of $2,500,000, besides a full stock of merchandise, raw, wrought, and in process.

Most of these properties have been in operation for many years, and their trademarks and goodwill are established and very valuable.

The books of the Companies have been examined for us by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who report to us that the average net earnings for the past ten years (which, it must be remembered, include the hard years 1893, '94, '95, and '96), after charging all expenses, wear and tear of plants and bad debts, and making a proper allowance for executive salaries, have been $1,250,620.38, and that the aggregate earnings for the first half of the current year are at least equal to this average. The combination of these companies will naturally result in extensive advantages, improvements, and economies, and our best advices from most competent men indicate that the net earnings of the new company will not be less than $2,200,000 (and this without increased out-put), which is equivalent to interest and sinking-fund of the bonds, seven per cent. dividend on the preferred, and three to four per cent. on the common stock. These advices and the auditors' report may be seen at our offices.

The authorized capital and bonded debt of the American Writing Paper Company is

$12,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, having preference both as to assets and dividends;

12,500,000 common stock, of which $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company;

17,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Of the $17,000,000 bonds, $7,000,000 have been taken by the manufacturers and $1,400,000 have been privately sold. The remaining $8,600,000 are now offered for subscription at par and interest. All the stocks issued not used to cover the cost of consolidation have been taken by the manufacturers in part payment for the mills acquired.

Application to list these bonds will be made to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** and will be closed on or before Tuesday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the par value of bonds subscribed, for which a temporary receipt will be issued, and upon surrender of this receipt and payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., a negotiable receipt will be issued by said Trust Company, exchangeable for bonds when ready for delivery.

Copies of prospectus giving further particulars may be had on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
44, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

STRONG, STURGIS & CO.,
36, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, MASS., July 12th, 1899.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,

The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,

The Spirits Distributing Company, and

The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By **F. P. OLCOTT, President.**

The State Trust Company,
By **WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.**

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

To the Stockholders of the

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

CHART MOVEMENTS *Safe and Sure Guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.* *Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.*
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it. 13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

FINANCIAL.

An Issue will be made in Berlin by Mr. S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank; in London by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., also in Frankfort and in Amsterdam.

United States of Mexico
5% Consolidated
External Gold Loan of 1899.
£22,700,000.
R. Marks, 463,080,000.
United States Gold Dollars, $110,095,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF ALL MEXICAN TAXES, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In Bonds to Bearer, of the Denomination of £20, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, and the Equivalents in Marks and U. S. Dollars.

Principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all present and future Mexican taxes, at the option of the holder,—in New York in American gold of the present standard of weight and fineness at $4.85 per pound Sterling; in London in pounds Sterling; in Germany in Marks at Rm. 20.40 per pound Sterling, and in Amsterdam in Dutch Florins at the sight rate on Berlin.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

In connection with the above-mentioned Banks and Bankers and the National Bank of Mexico we have entered into a contract with the United States of Mexico for the conversion of its existing foreign debt, and pursuant thereto we are prepared to receive applications for bonds of the above issue at 99½% of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1, 1899, to time of payment, to wit: $965.15 and interest per bond of $970 or £200.

Terms of payment are as follows:

5% on application (to be returned to the extent that bonds are not allotted.)

5% on allotment.

Balance at the option of the subscriber any time before September 1, 1899.

The right is reserved to reject any application, and to allot in any instance a smaller amount than the amount applied for. In default of payment in full by any purchaser, his allotment and any payments thereunder will be liable to forfeiture.

Pending the issue of the definitive bonds, transferable receipts will be issued for payments, and unless bonds of other denominations are asked for bonds of £200 ($970) will be supplied.

The bonds, or their proceeds, are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz.: The 6% loans of 1888, 1890, and 1893, and the 5% Tehuantepec loan heretofore issued in London and Berlin.

The bonds are in coupon form, and are of the following denominations:

£20 equal $97 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£100 equal $485 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£200 equal $970 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
$500 equal $2,425 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£1,000 equal $4,850 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds offered are secured by special hypothecation of 62% of the import and export duties of the United States of Mexico. These duties are collected through the sale of customs certificates by the National Bank of Mexico and remitted direct to Mr. S. Bleichroder for account of the issuing houses by said Bank, the Mexican Government being pledged to maintain a margin of 10% above the amounts required and to make up any deficiency fifteen days before maturity of coupons due and bonds drawn.

The entire issue of bonds is to be retired within forty-five years at par by semi-annual drawings (the first drawing to take place in June, 1900,) or by purchases in the market if same can be made at under par.

After July, 1909, the amount of any drawing may be increased, or the entire loan may be paid off on three months' notice.

Interest is payable quarterly on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st in each year.

Of the above-described bonds, £5,000,000 are reserved for allotment in this country and in Holland. The issue in England and Germany at the present time will be limited in favor of holders of the existing bonds, who will be given a right of conversion.

The Custom House Receipts of the Mexican Government for a series of years back, as officially stated by the Financial Agent of the Government, have been:

1893-4, $16,359,031 silver, of which 62% would be $10,142,599 silver.
1894-5, $18,965,848 silver, of which 62% would be $11,758,825 silver.
1895-6, $22,571,072 silver. of which 62% would be $13,994,064 silver.
1896-7, $22,912,922 silver, of which 62% would be $14,206,011 silver.
1897-8, $22,582,437 silver, of which 62% would be $14,001,110 silver.
1898-9, (11 mos. only,) $24,709,076 silver, of which 62% would be $15,319,627 silver.

The annual interest and sinking fund requirements for the entire external debt of Mexico, as consolidated by the new issue of bonds, is only about $6,200,000 Gold, or at present exchange about $13,000,000 silver.

Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT OUR OFFICE AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899, AND WILL CLOSE ON NOTIFICATION FROM BERLIN OR LONDON.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Colorado Gold Stocks
We are now selling a GOLD STOCK for
35 CTS. PER SHARE, PAR VALUE $1.00,
That July 25 commences paying
Monthly Dividend of 1 Cent Per Share.
We Predict It Will Go to
PAR IN 90 DAYS.
For Particulars and Prospectus Address
Prentice Inv. Co. of New York, 44 Broad St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company.

To the holders of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee is still of the opinion indicated in the circular of the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, dated November 19, 1898, that the legal status of creditors of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and of the former sectional railroads is not yet sufficiently ascertained to justify the announcement of a definite plan of reorganization.

It has, however, in the interest of the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders represented by it, carried on active proceedings for some months in the courts in Ohio for the readjustment of claims and conflicting titles, the protection of the creditors and of the property, and the reorganization of the company on an equitable basis.

In calling now for the united support of all the GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders, it seems fitting to announce:

That the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio, has by its order recently set aside the sale of the railroad property made October 19, 1895.

That it has reappointed its former Receiver, Mr. Monsarrat, to take charge of the property.

That the foreclosure proceedings in the United States Court are still held open by the intervention of this committee.

That the Reorganization Committee, which has acted heretofore through the Mercantile Trust Company, has by public notice abandoned its plan of reorganization, and invited depositors to withdraw their bonds.

GENERAL MORTGAGE bondholders are therefore urged to join without delay in support of the present movement for their protection, and for that purpose to deposit their bonds with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway, under the agreement of November 19, 1898, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
No. 902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764, 906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772, 955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794, 957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805, 980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874, 985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901, 988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE. COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, E. C. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof, and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.

Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1888	335.62
Estate F. Fullmer, May 28, 1894	95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,

E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, June 26, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1899, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 15th, 1899.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 26th, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on August 1st, 1899, to holders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1899, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING COMPANY

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on July 27th, 1899.

Books close July 17th, and reopen July 27th, 1899.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.,
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
87 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, June 15, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 17, 1899.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, July 11th, 1899.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1899. The transfer and registration books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1899.

BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 6, 1899.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fourth Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New York, July 12, 1899.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

BANKBOOK NO. 165,241; the Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 and 248 6th Av., N. Y. City; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.

Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	107½
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Fern. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25
Marshall Mill	60
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15
Whitney Safety Fire Arms	50
Cuban bonds, 1889	¾
Cuban bonds, 1872	½
Cuban bonds, 1896	¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

July 12	536,871
To date this year	104,213,580
Corresponding date last year	54,464,800

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 12	$3,348,500
To date this year	$572,998,480
Corresponding date last year	$425,002,220

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Malting	½	H. B. Claflin	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. S. Refs. pf.	½	Lake Erie & West	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Mexican Central	⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Brunswick City	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Nat. Steel	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	19
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1¾	N. Y. Central	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. & H. Coal & I.	2	Pullman Car	1
Consol. Ice	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & West	½	St. L. Southwestern	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Des Mo. & Ft. D.	½	Stand. Dist. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Western Un. Tel.	1
Federal Steel	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	Knicker. Ice	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	Manhattan Con	⅛
Chi. & N. W.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¼	Ore. R. & N. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Col. Southern	½	Philadelphia Co	8⅛
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Texas Pacific	¾
Hocking Valley	2¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s	1⅛
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½	Mo. Pacific coll. g. 5s	1
Gen. Electric deb.	1	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Pacific Coast 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The tight-money bugaboo was not in Wall Street's view yesterday, and in consequence the whole stock market was in good form. Quotations generally advanced. Not only was there disclosure of orders from interests accumulating large lines of investment stocks, but there was evidence that speculators on the short side were covering.

One indication was that many small traders of speculative instinct were getting into the market on a basis where thin margins were relied upon. This is about the only token of intrinsic weakness that anywhere appears in the market situation; but so generally have all the small fry of the Street suddenly whipped over to the bull side that it is a matter of openness that some conservative rules are being put aside—some little speculators tempting fortune by much overloading. Of course they have in their favor conditions that are exceptional. Business conditions reflect prosperity widespread. Business men are profiting and are confident beyond precedent. Not one element warranting discouragement shows anywhere; the entire record is all that can be asked. But even such a cheering situation is no excuse for speculators plunging recklessly.

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Money market conditions are no longer a menace. There ceases to be apprehension of "squeezes" and "pinches" and similar disturbances. And this disclosed situation shows how much is the estimate of the cool-headed, calculating banker to be preferred to the hysterical, ghost-discovering speculator.

Much of the large volume of money advanced by New York to certain out-of-town industrial combinations is coming back. The new tube trust, the writing paper trust, and a number of other similar consolidations, with headquarters elsewhere, are finally at a stage where they are ready to cancel heavy obligations assumed through preliminary financiering operations here. It is a moderate estimate in banking circles that upward of $12,000,000 of out-of-town money has, on accounts of this sort, come back to New York this week; and this is used as a basis for cheerful forecasts of next Saturday's Clearing House statement.

With tight-money threats gone to join the fables of crop extermination, small measure of comfort remains for the professional bear of Wall Street.

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In important quarters there continues in evidence the disposition of influential interests to change from high-priced stocks to those of smaller market value. One Standard Oil financier, for example, has converted his Consolidated Gas into Rock Island Railway shares; and investment demands are bringing out substantial lots of preferred stocks of the highest class, like St. Paul preferred and Northwestern preferred—the sellers taking the common shares of the same properties in exchange; and such common stocks are now, on a conservative basis, more attractive than the preference issues themselves were ten years ago.

CALL MONEY EASIER.

The call money market yesterday showed increasing ease, the bulk of the loans being made below 5 per cent. Brokers reported that they found it easy to fill all needs, and in the afternoon were inclined to hold off for lower rates. It was said that the greater part of the money involved in the recent New York City bond sale has been transferred, Farson, Leach & Co. paying it to the city and the city sending it to the depository banks, thus repaying the loans which had so much effect upon last Saturday's bank statement. This operation is expected to bring about a substantial decrease in the loan item next Saturday. The banks also reported a steady return of money sent out last week in connection with July disbursements. Out-of-town banks and other financial institutions again offered call money liberally at 5 per cent.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London again traded on both sides of the account yesterday, and was a small buyer on balance. The total of transactions for foreign account was about 30,000 shares. The arbitrage purchases were chiefly of Louisville, New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and the Denver stocks, while the sales were heaviest in Atchison preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio, Ontario and Western, the Union Pacifics, and Wabash preferred. Cables reported buying of Louisville in London by brokers identified with Rothschild interests. London seems to be placing much faith in rumors of an impending deal between New York Central and important coal interests (supposedly Delaware and Hudson) which have recently been published by newspapers there.

SOME INCREASED EARNINGS.

Many highly encouraging railway statements for the first week of June which came to hand during the day undoubtedly induced much commission house buying yesterday. Southern railroads made particularly good showings. Louisville increased $68,000; Southern Railway, $43,000; Missouri Pacific, $23,000; Wabash, $48,000; St. Louis Southwestern, $14,000, and Texas Pacific, $11,324. Of the Western roads, Chicago Great Western led with an increase of nearly $35,000. Hocking Valley gained nearly $24,000; Lake Erie and Western, $14,000; Minneapolis and St. Louis, $14,000, and Wisconsin Central, $11,000.

The semi-annual report of the H. B. Claflin Company was published during the day and reflected the prosperous state of mercantile business. The company's net earnings for the six months ended June 30 showed more than $607,000, against $241,000 in 1898 and $200,000 in 1897. The Claflin Company's position in trade circles makes this exhibit highly significant.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel common was influenced yesterday on statements that arrangements have been made with banking interests to pay the dividend on July 20 to recorded stockholders if the injunction is not dissolved before that date. The plan, it was said, is the same as that employed in the payment of the last dividend on the old Chicago Gas stock, on which an injunction was obtained. At that time a trust company paid the dividend to stockholders of record and was reimbursed by the company after the injunction was dissolved.

Federal Steel Directors met during the day and formally voted to set aside $581,658 for the dividend on the common stock, to be paid when the same can be done legally. The dividend for the year on the preferrd stock has already been set aside out of the earnings of the company.

After 3 o'clock it was announced that a ruling has been issued by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court directing the compulsant to show cause why the Federal Steel injunction should not be dissolved. Hearing takes place Saturday at 11 o'clock in Brooklyn.

Federal Steel common advanced from 59 to 61 on transactions approaching 20,000 shares. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers.

GOULD CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Wall Street again heard many rumors of a proposed consolidation of the Southwestern Gould properties yesterday and the coincident strength of the several stocks was regarded in some quarters as confirmatory of the stories. The increased earnings reported by Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern and Wabash were also bull points on the stocks.

There were many predictions of the early absorption of Texas Pacific by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, but the best information on the stock concerned earnings and dividend prospects. It is expected that next year the company will earn full 5 per cent. on the seconds and something beyond for the stock. There were also predictions that over 5 per cent. will be earned on St. Louis Southwestern preferred.

The stories of a proposed Missouri Pacific-Wabash merger met semi-official denials, but Wabash interests talked with enthusiasm on the outlook for earnings. President Ashley says that the remaining $200,000 of that company's floating debt will be extinguished this Autumn, as the notes mature. He says that the property is now in an up-to-date condition, and can compete with first class roads. Construction work on the Des Moines division is progressing steadily, and it is expected to be completed by September or October of this year. The net results for the year ended June 30 will superficially appear less favorable than is warranted, and this is because the company uses the net earnings in providing for monthly installments on rolling stock and improvements. Everything is charged in this way. The management has expended considerable sums on the Buffalo extension. Over forty cars in the last two years has purchased between 2,000 and 3,000 new thirty-ton box cars and a number of engines, and has laid about 20,000 tons a year of eighty-pound steel rails, all of which were bought at around $17 a ton.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUYING.

Northern Pacific common was again active yesterday, more than 10,000 shares changing hands. It was apparent that inside interests were buyers on a large scale, but these purchases were made cautiously and with an evident disposition to accumulate stock rather than to put up the price. Talk of another 1 per cent. dividend within a short time was again heard, and Directors were quoted as saying that, in view of the reserve held aside assuring dividends on the preferred, the road's big earnings warrant the early establishment of a 4 per cent. rate on the common.

Northern Pacific Directors met during the day and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 5. Books close Aug. 10 and reopen Aug. 21.

CHESAPEAKE DIVIDENDS.

In Wall Street quarters where Vanderbilt information is usually good there is expectation of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Chesapeake and Ohio early next month. The stock was notably strong yesterday, and more than 20,000 shares changed hands. Buyers stated that they had positive information upon the dividend. Morgan brokers also were quite bullish on the stock, although these interests put more emphasis on the possibility of a consolidation with Big Four than upon dividend talk. Big Four stock was steady between 58 and 59 on light transactions.

CENTRAL AND PENNSYLVANIA.

New York Central and Pennsylvania both scored advances on rather aggressive buying yesterday, the former selling at 140¼ and the latter at 137¼. Vanderbilt interests were credited with large purchases of both. It was said that New York Central's gross earnings in the first week of July increased $260,000 over the corresponding week of 1898. The road's June statement is expected to show a large increase over last year.

BRUNSWICK'S ADVANCE.

Brunswick stock came into prominence yesterday, running up sharply to 16⅞, and holding 1¼ points of its gain to the close. Nearly 12,000 shares changed hands. The buying came from insiders and strong interests, such houses as Houseman & Co. and Van Emburg & Atterbury taking considerable stock on the advance. Inquiry among Brunswick interests brought out intimations that an important Southern railroad property is about to put into operation plans which will materially improve the standing of Brunswick as a port, thereby improving the outlook for the city's business and the value of its real estate. Much of the buying yesterday was undoubtedly based upon information regarding such developments.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake made one of its sensational spurts yesterday, running up from 188 to 204, and gaining nineteen points net for the day. Less than 2,000 shares were traded in and practically all of this came from inside interests who, in answer to inquiries, stated that their purchases were based on what they know of the company's earnings, present and prospective. New York Air Brake's June business was the largest in the history of the company. Recent intimations that the inside buying of the stock is based on anticipation of a favorable decision in the pending litigation are ridiculed by interests identified with the property. They say that they are confident of winning their suits, but that they are buying the stock on known facts and not on probabilities.

ERIE AND WESTERN GOSSIP.

Lake Erie and Western preferred sold up to 78 yesterday on light speculative buying. There were reports that control of the property has passed to the Vanderbilts, and is to be placed in the hands of the Big Four management. Officers of the company refused to confirm this, but intimated that announcement will be made to-day or to-morrow of important developments in the company's affairs.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions the Iron Age will say to-day:

"Our usual monthly Pig Iron statistics show that production, while it continued to increase in June, was inadequate to meet the demand, the stocks having been further reduced. The production of the Coke and Anthracite furnaces expanded from 249,060 tons weekly on June 1 to 257,000 tons weekly on July 1, and yet furnace and warrant stocks fell from 215,000 to 149,000 tons, or four days' supply reckoned on the whole output. This figure is, however, somewhat misleading, since the stocks cover only the metal on hand at the furnaces running for the open market, representing about one-quarter of the output. But even making due allowance for this the stocks are at a very low ebb.

"It is true that a number of furnaces have started since the first of this month, and that others will be in before the beginning of August, but yet an easing in the situation is not yet in sight, particularly since an important group of furnaces in the Shenango Valley are banked on account of labor troubles. Although they are expected to start soon, a certain amount of tonnage has been lost.

"It has been a matter of surprise that thus far there have been few indications that high prices have adversely affected consumption. Probably the fact that deliveries have been at a much lower range of values may explain it. Quite recently, however, a number of instances of holding over enterprises have come under our notice. They are insignificant when compared with the large amount of new work coming up and in the fearful pressure of deliveries are lost sight of, but they may be the forerunners of more important developments late in the year.

"The pig iron markets have been fairly active, and in the East continue to display an advancing tendency. In Pittsburg there has been a moderate movement in Bessemer pig at $20.75, delivered.

"Some moderate sales of steel billets have been recorded, and there is now an inquiry in the Eastern market for a block of about 12,000 tons, for delivery during the current year.

"Reports have been current to the effect that a large block of ship plates had been purchased in Glasgow for shipment to this country. We are unable to verify these statements, which may be due to purchases by one large concern to fill earlier contracts, and thus obtain relief here. It is a fact, on the other hand, that a leading mill in the Central West has just made a contract for a very large tonnage of plates for the Clyde, the deliveries to run over a year or more.

"In regard to the contract for 180,000 tons of steel rails for Russia, we have it from a good source that the business is practically closed.

"Structural material has been advanced $5 per ton during the week, thus bringing that branch into line with other departments. Chicago reports the placing of an order for 10,000 tons for a Western railroad. In other parts of the country very large requirements are coming up.

"The sheet market has shown great activity, and a further advance has been made. One season contract calling for 4,000 tons was placed in Chicago this week.

"The latest dispatches from Chicago state that the conferences between the American Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association have not yet come to an end. The reports indicate that an early settlement may be looked for."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $107,024 in Mobile and Ohio's gross earnings for the month of June.

Lease of the Beaver and Ellwood Railroad taken by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie for a period of twenty years.

Actual value of domestic exports from the Port of New York for June, $39,878,884, against $46,391,985 in 1898, and $33,330,903 in 1897.

Reports received by officials of the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Illinois Central Roads, which agree in the assertion that enormous crops may be expected from Nebraska, South Dakota, and Northwestern Iowa.

Talk of dividends on Amalgamated Copper stock at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

Increase of $2,120 in Flint & Père Marquette's surplus for May, making an increase of $15,686 since Jan. 1.

Satisfactory progress of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Decrease of $3,087 in Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix net earnings for May, but increase of $16,302 since July 1, 1898.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,545
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	14,189
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	13,000
Chicago Great Western	34,845
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	5,653
Evansville and Terre Haute	143
Hocking Valley	23,898
International and Great Northern	322
Kanawha and Michigan	804
Lake Erie and Western	14,301
Louisville and Nashville	68,370
Minneapolis and St. Louis	14,054
Missouri Pacific	23,000
New York, Ontario and Western	5,652
Ohio River	3,721
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,020
St. Louis and San Francisco	1,848
Southern Railway	43,727
Toledo and Ohio Central	4,197
Wisconsin Central	11,031
Total increase, 20 roads	$240,529
Increase previously reported	481,614
Total increase, 33 roads	$731,143

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The following showed decreases:

Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific)	$2,000
Evansville and Indianapolis	713
Kansas City Suburban Belt	522
Total decrease, 3 roads	$3,235
Decrease previously reported	41,938
Total decrease, 5 roads	$45,173
Net increase	$685,970

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 12.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York. Prices were well maintained throughout, with St. Paul the feature. The final tone was firm. Business was light.

Consols, for money, 106 7-16; for the account, 106⅜; Atchison, 20¾; Canadian Pacific, 100; St. Paul, 135¾; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 73⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 142¾; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Pennsylvania, 63⅝; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅜.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £87,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 113.70; Madrid, 23.20; Lisbon, 35.00; Rome, 70.5. Gold bars are quoted to-day at 77s 9½d.

Bar silver quiet, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 59¼.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

40 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

$1,000 Long Island Railroad 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, coupons January, April, July, and October, 125¼.

$2,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey 5 per cent. bonds, due 1987, coupons January and July, 120⅝.

$5,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, due 1913, coupons May and November, 111⅝.

$5,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons January and July, 116½.

$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1947, coupons February and August, 106⅜.

$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad general consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, coupons April and October, 113¾.

$4,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1906, coupons June and December, 108½.

$5,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909, coupons April and October, 122⅝.

35 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

$124,000 Great White Spirit Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1915; the said bonds are sold subject to the terms and conditions of a certain agreement of holders of bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, dated on or about Sept. 14, 1898, $1,500.

$3,000 Norfolk and Western Railroad (New River Division) 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1932, interest April and October, 133½.

25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 161.

$4,000 Chicago and Erie Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1982, 116.

$2,000 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad 4 per cent. bonds, due August, 1936, 105.

50 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, 117.

75 shares American Telegraph and Cable Company, guaranteed 5 per cent., $100 each.

1 share Parmachenee Club of Oxford County, Maine, (all dues paid,) $500, $150.

25 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,620 to 1,625.

25 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 435¼.

25 shares Franklin Trust Company, $100 each, 312.

100 shares American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, $100 each, 150.

5 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 192.

40 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 206.

60 shares Citizens' National Bank, $25 each, 146⅞.

3 shares Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 130⅜.

20 shares Mutual Bank, New York, $100 each, 157½.

All right, title, and interest of the Northwest Copper Company and the Northwest Railway Company in and to $5,000 Northwest Railway Company bonds, due July 1, 1918, January, 1899, coupons on, $70.

66 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 502.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 263½.

10 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 415¼.

50 shares International Trust and Banking Company, $100 each, 175.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 12, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	59	Adams Express	113	113	112	112	.....
15	15¼	615	Am. Car & Foundry	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
60	61	438	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60⅜	60⅞	60½	60½	+ ½
39	39¼	2,810	American Cotton Oil	39½	39⅞	39	39¼	− ¼
35½	36	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	.....
82	82½	940	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	83	82½	82½	−1⅛
17⅞	20	100	American Malting Co.	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
70	71	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70½	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	6⅞	200	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	.....
55⅝	55⅞	10,100	Am. Steel & Wire	56¼	56⅝	55½	55⅝	− ⅜
96	96¼	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
157⅜	157⅞	28,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	157½	159	157¼	157⅞	+1
117	118¼	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ½
38	38¼	2,700	American Tin Plate	37	38½	37	38	+ ⅞
86	87	230	American Tin Plate pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
96½	97	3,300	American Tobacco	97⅜	98½	97	97	− ¾
29½	30	550	Am. Steel Hoop	29½	29¾	29⅛	29½	+ ½
79¼	80	1,350	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	79⅜	79⅝	79¼	79¼	− ¼
54⅜	54⅝	5,000	Anaconda Copper	53⅜	55	53⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	4,600	At., T. & S. F.	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
62	62⅛	58,940	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62	62½	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
48¾	49	1,187	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
72½	72¾	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅝
		500	B. & O. S. W. pf., tr. r.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
115¼	115⅝	21,365	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅝	116⅜	115⅛	115¼	− ⅛
16¼	16¼	11,620	Brunswick City	15¼	16⅞	15⅛	16¼	+1¼
53	54	300	Canada Southern	54¼	54⅜	54¼	54¼	.....
52	52¼	1,900	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52¼	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅜
28⅞	29	21,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29⅞	28⅞	29	.....
56⅞	57	600	Chicago Con. Traction	56⅞	57	56⅜	57	+ ¼
137⅜	137½	17,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¼	137⅜	136¼	137⅜	+1
14⅜	14½	3,245	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
68	68½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
30½	31	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	.....
88	91	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
9½	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	.....
40	43	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+2⅜
132	132⅝	30,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	131⅞	132⅝	131⅝	132⅛	+ ⅝
174½	175½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	175	174½	175	+ ⅛
160⅜	161¼	1,930	Chicago & Northw.	160½	161½	160¼	160¼	− ½
117⅝	117⅞	17,786	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117⅝	118¼	117⅜	117⅜	+

tion on the matter of dividends. No doubt is expressed as to the declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, but opinion differs as to the probability of a dividend being paid at this time on the common. Among the Directors of the company are some who, it is said, are much opposed to a dividend on the common stock on the ground that it is better policy to let the profits of the company accumulate for some time longer, thus strengthening the company's reserve. The National Salt stocks were not active yesterday, and were held considerably above the prices bid for them. The common stock closed at 42 bid, being held at 45, and the preferred stock was offered at 70, with bids as high as 78 for odd lots, though 76 was the best bid for full lots.

Rubber Goods preferred sold up to 81⅜, and closed at 81½ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points for the day. The common stock advanced slightly, closing at 26 bid. The preferred stock was the more active of the two issues. The Havana Commercial stocks, which broke sharply on Tuesday, were much firmer yesterday, and recovered some of their losses. The common stock, after selling at 24⅜, the lowest point at which the stock has changed hands, advanced fractionally and closed at 25 bid. The preferred stock, which on the previous day was offered at 65, closed yesterday at 65 bid.

Worcester Traction common sold up to 28½, and closed at 28½ bid, a net gain of 3½ points. The strength of this stock is attributed to the report that a dividend will soon be declared on this issue. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34½	35½
Amsterdam pf	68½	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103	105
Bay State Gas	2	2⅛
Industrials.		
Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Distilling Company of America	24	26
Distilling Company of America pf	60	62
Electric Boat	19¾	
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Electric Vehicle	106	107
Electric Vehicle pf	120	125
Havana Commercial	25	26
Havana Commercial pf	65	66
International Power	80	80
International Pump	21	23
International Pump pf	65	68
Kentucky Distilleries	15	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf	53	57
National Gramophone pf., ex div	83½	84½
National Salt	42	45
National Salt pf	76	79
New York Air Brake and Coupler	48¾	49¾
Otis Elevator	31½	33
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	88½	89½
Republic Iron & Steel	15¾	16¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf	60½	61½
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	26	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	82
Standard Oil Trust	455	455½
Union Steel & Chain	28	29
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	97¼	97½
American Air Power	79	
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	11⅜
*Electro-Pneumatic, asst. paid	1¼	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	34	37
Illinois Transportation	7⅜	8½
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
New England Transportation	11¾	12¾
New England Transportation pf	11½	12½
New York Transportation	23	25½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22½	23½
Tennessee Copper	19	20
Trust Company of America	271	273
United Verde Extension	5	6
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1s	120	125
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	249½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	100	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	94	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	94
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	20	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	106
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	109	109
United Traction, Providence	94	95
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28½	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	36	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	97
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	54	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	40½	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	102
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9½	10¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central (Mass.) 5s, guaranteed	103½	107½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	97	99
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	209	213
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	62	67
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	79
Indianapolis Gas Co.	122	125
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105	106
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	260	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	22½	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds	80⅝	81½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. cons	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	53	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	76
St. Joseph, Calumet, 7s; Santa Fé, 14, and Centennial crossed 34. Amalgamated was at 96½ bid, 97 asked. Lawson was credited with buying Franklin, and the officers of the company with laughing at the bearish reports being circulated.

Curb prices were: Mayflower, 5½@6; Elm River, 10½@11; New England Gas and Coke, 22½; 5s, 75¾@80; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 3½s, 103⅝@104; Bay State Gas, 1 1-16@1⅛. The local railroads were all stronger.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	10	11¼
Allouez	8	8½	Old Dom	38½	39
Arcadian	61½	63	Osceola	89	90
Arnold	14⅞	15	Parrot	53	53½
Ash Bed	2	2½	Pioneer	2⅛	2½
Atlantic	30½	32	Quincy	165	167
Baltic	32	33	Rhode Isl'd		8½
B. & Cr. Ck.		25	Santa Fé	14	14⅜
Bost. & M.	368	369	Santa Ysabel	13	14
Butte & B.	79	81	Tamarack	217	220
Cal. & Va.	790	800	Utah Con	43	43½
Centennial	34	34½	Washington	2	2½
Franklin		18¾	White Knob	7½	8½
Humboldt	2½	3	Winona	13½	14
Isle Royale	46		Wolverine	45¾	46¼
Mohawk	26½	27			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	257	260	Fitch. pf.	117½	118
Bost. & Low.	240		N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	195	196	E. 6s	113½	
Bost. & P.		300	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	107½	108½	E. 7s		118½
Cent. Mass.	10		West End	95½	96
Cent. M. pf.	65	70			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	345	346	Lamson St.	35	
Bost. G. 5s.	80	80	Mex. Tele.	3¾	3⅞
Chi. S. Y.	145	146½	U. S. Oil	48⅜	48¾
Dom. Coal	54	54½	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	116		Electric	49¼	50½
Erie Tel.	96½				

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$277,405,293
Gold reserve	246,037,424
Net silver	4,994,075
United States notes in the Treasury	15,184,700
Treasury notes of 1890	935,147
Total receipts this day	1,989,404
Total receipts this month	18,569,682
Total receipts this year	18,569,682
Total expenditures this day	2,087,000
Total expenditures this month	28,205,000
Total expenditures this year	28,205,000
Deposits in National banks	78,149,206
Silver bullion	963,898
National bank notes received for redemption	204,906
Government receipts from customs	894,816
Internal revenue	1,014,320
Miscellaneous	80,266

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 12.—Biscuit recovered a drop from 45¼, and later 45⅝, to 45, and subsequently sold at the same figures, closing at 45½. Tin Plate common opened at 37 and had gained a point at the close. Match was more active and brought 150¼@150, closing at the latter. Metropolitan bonds sold at 97½; the preferred stock brought 56@56¼. Lake Street Elevated securities were in demand on a narrow range.

Other securities had fluctuations of an immaterial sort.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	75
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150
National Biscuit Co. common	45½
National Biscuit Co. preferred	98½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	12
Chi. Brewing and Malting Co. pf.	3
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	18
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	245
N. Chi. Street R. R.	123
W. Street R. R.	97
South Side El. R. R.	18⅜
Lake Street Elevated	10⅜
Lake Street El. 1st c.	20½
Street's W. S. C. Line	
Regular stocks—	
American Linseed Co. common	98⅜
American Linseed preferred	44¾
American Tin Plate, common	38
American Tin Plate, pf.	80½
National Biscuit Co. common	45½
National Biscuit Co. preferred	98
National Carbon common	18
National Carbon preferred	80
National Steel common	51½
National Steel preferred	90
Diamond Match	150
West Chicago Street R. R.	122⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.09	.07
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.54	.27
Best & Belcher	.54	.52
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.43	.43
Challenge Con.	.25	.26
Chollar	.24	.23
Confidence	.90	.90
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	1.95
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.24	.24
Gould & Curry	.38	.38
Hale & Norcross	.36	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.01
Mexican	.55	.53
Occidental Con.	.22	.22
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Overman	.13	.12
Potosi	.42	.41
Savage	.24	.23
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.62	.59
Standard	2.00	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Con.	.37	.37
Utah Con.	.14	.13
Yellow Jacket	.34	.32
Silver bars	60½	60½
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Drafts, telegraph	.12½	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	47¼	49	46	49
Anchoria	75	80	75	80
Argentum	26⅝	27½	26½	26⅞
Battle	29½	29⅞	29½	30
Columbine	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜
Consolidated	9½	10	9⅝	10
Damon	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Elkton	90	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
El Paso	30⅜	30½	31	31¼
Findlay	18¼	18½	18	18⅜
Garfield	13¼	13½	13	13¼
Gibson	25	27	25	27
Golden Fleece	33	38	32½	40
Golden King	85	89⅞	88	90
Gold Coin	200	210	200	210
Gould	22¾	23	22⅝	23
Isabella	78½	78⅝	78¼	79
Independence	57½	58	57⅜	58
Jackpot	36	36½	36	36¼
Matoa	31	32½	32⅜	33
Moon Anchor	110	112⅜	112	116
Pinnacle	17½	17⅝	13¼	13⅝
Pharmacist	4	4½	3¾	4
Portland	190	191½	191	194
Rawlings	40½	44	40½	42
Rosa	25½	27	25⅜	27
Union	25¾	27	27⅜	27⅝
Vindicator	93½	97	92	96
Work	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅞

EXPORT FIGURES FOR JUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The monthly statement of the exports for June of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, cattle and hogs, and mineral oils, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, $19,781,057; decrease compared with June, 1898, about $9,321,000.
Cotton, $8,073,706; increase $547,000.
Cattle and hogs, $2,644,466; decrease $156,000.
Provisions, $15,056,628; increase $2,205,000.
Mineral oils, $1,037,748; increase $509,000.
Total, $51,037,748; net decrease $6,215,000.

For the last twelve months the statement is as follows:

Breadstuffs	$263,655,106,	against	$324,706,060
last year.			
Cattle and hogs	$28,605,079;	last year	$36,910,-482.
Provisions	$162,618,778;	last year	$158,090,561.
Cotton	$208,743,969;	last year	$229,940,477.
Mineral oils	$55,317,289;	last year	$55,171,000.
Total	$718,940,201;	last year	$804,818,581.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declarde by the National Surety Company and the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, details of which will be found in another column.

Messrs. C. H. Venner & Co. of Boston are requesting holders of Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern Railway Co. bonds guaranteed by old Union Pacific to communicate with them.

The Reorganization Committee of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, John G. Carlisle, Chairman, in view of the fact that the Reorganization Committee, which has acted heretofore through the Mercantile Trust Company, has by public notice abandoned its plan of reorganization, now urges holders of said general mortgage bonds to join without delay in support of the present movement for their protection, and for that purpose to deposit their bonds with the North American Trust Company of New York under the agreement of Nov. 19, 1898, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Henry Hasler has been elected President of the Citizens' Savings Bank of this city to fill the vacancy created by the death of E. A. Quintard. Mr. Hasler was Secretary of the institution, and was appointed to that position in 1880. His first banking experience was received in the old Broadway Bank, and he became a clerk in the Citizens' Bank nearly thirty years ago. His successor as Secretary is Charles W. Held, cashier since 1874, who in turn is succeeded by Henry Sayler, the bank's accountant. The Trustees of the Citizens' Bank are: Henry Hasler, President; William E. Clark, Vice President; Charles H. Steinway, Vice President; John W. Prissen, attorney and counsel; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, George W. Odell, Ferdinand Traud, Barak G. Coles, John H. Peet, John A. Dudley, Courtlandt D. Moss, Douglas Taylor, Richard C. McCormick, Thomas H. Wood, Charles Gulden, Percival Kuhne, John Stemme, Robert P. Lethbridge, Sigourney W. Fay, and William H. Baldwin, Jr.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

The annual election of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company took place yesterday. Thomas L. James, William R. Grace, E. E. Olcott, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Matthew C. D. Borden, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William Seward Webb, H. Walter Webb, Harvey P. Farrington, Percival Kuhne, and James D. Layng, the Seven Trustees, were all re-elected. Mr. Olcott took the place of his father-in-law, Alfred Van Santvoord, when the latter resigned some time ago. C. F. James and Talcott C. Van Santvoord were re-elected Inspectors of Election.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

John Nugent of Rochester; to deal in leather; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mary J. Christopher and John C. Nugent, Rochester.

Reed Chemical Company of Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank E. and Harry S. Woodworth, Fred S. Todd, Elwood M. Reed, and George W. Todd, Rochester.

Union Standard Real Estate Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Isaac Beinequit and Isidor Kopeloff, New York City; Harris Nevin, Bay Ridge, L. I.

City Construction Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—John P. Everett, G. L. F. Rohan, Thomas F. Byrne, and Peter Everett, New York City; William A. Thompson, Brooklyn.

Cameron Creamery Company of Cameron; capital, $4,050. Directors—Joseph Boyd, W. Otto Halett, R. E. Wilson, T. J. Hagadorn, A. J. Reumsey, Griffith Jack, and George Campbell, Cameron, N. Y.

Independent Telephone and Telegraph Construction Company of Syracuse; capital, $5,000. Directors—Ernest I. White and Edward Barneman, Syracuse; J. J. Jernigen and John L. Wentz, Scranton, Penn.

Humphrey Coffee and Tea Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Lee, East Orange, N. J.; George Hemlett and Arthur T. Hemlett, Lawrence, N. Y.; Henry M. Humphrey, Plainfield, N. Y.

Gerdom-Kellogg Company of Albany; to manufacture, buy, and sell oleaginous and viscous substances and compounds; capital, $6,000. Directors—William and Andrew H. Gerdom, Albany; Edward A. Kellogg.

Hell Gate Gun Club; to operate in New York City and the immediate vicinity, with principal office in New York City. Directors—John H. Voss, Eugene Doelnk, and Conrad Weber, New York City.

Linde Company of New York City, merchandise brokers; capital, $5,000. Directors—James O. Clark, Westfield, N. J.; William P. Cleveland, Ellenville, N. Y.; Karl Miner, New York City; Francis V. Dobbins, Rahway, N. J.; James McQuick, Little Falls, N. J.

Citizens' Telephone Company of Watertown; general route through the streets of Watertown and Jefferson County; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. Sherman, S. F. Bagg, and Robert J. Buck, Watertown; Robert Bliss, Howard Gallup, Robert S. Monroe, and James K. Whitaker, New York City.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv

NEW YORK LIFE'S NEW MOVE.

Company Will Dispose of All Its Investments in Stocks.

The New York Life Insurance Company, at a meeting of its Board of Trustees held yesterday, amended its by-laws so as to provide for the disposal of all its investments in stocks. Hereafter its investments will be confined to bonds and mortgages on improved income-producing real estate, Government, State, and municipal securities, and bonds of corporations which have not defaulted in interest for three consecutive years.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows that the life insurance companies held $69,890,906 in stocks, and very lately there have been quite a large number of investments made by them in the stocks of new corporations. The announcement of the New York Life that it will not hold or loan upon stocks of any kind is apt, therefore, to cause considerable discussion, and it may lead to the adoption of the rule by other companies.

The total assets of the New York Life Insurance Company on Jan. 1, 1899, aggregated $215,944,811, of which $6,050,831 represented the market value of its various holdings in the stocks of banks, trust companies, and railroads. Its holdings in stocks were divided as follows:

New York Security and Trust Company	$1,886,500
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, preferred	1,650,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred	913,500
Valley Railroad, 5 per cent., guaranteed, by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	537,500
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, preferred	410,000
Fort Wayne and Jackson, 5½ per cent., guaranteed, by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	187,500
Central National Bank New York	150,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	115,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, common	100,000
Southern Railway Company preferred	30,000
American Exchange National Bank, New York	16,500
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad	14,166
Merchants' National Bank, New York	13,000
Bank of America, New York	12,675
National Bank of Republic, New York	1,650

Shot While Resisting a Burglar.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—Early today a burglar entered Burt's drug store at Prescott, Canada, and after ransacking the store went to an upper floor, where George Burt, son of the proprietor, was asleep. He was aroused, and with a revolver at his head was compelled to hand over the money from the store. Then he was ordered to go below and open the safe. In passing behind the counter Burt grabbed a mortar pestle and, turning to defend himself, was shot in the groin by the burglar, who fled from the store and escaped in a small boat to this side. Burt will die.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Wall Street Rumors—Reported Sale of a Seventh Avenue Block Front —Auction Dealings.

Rumor was busy again yesterday with property in the neighborhood of the Custom House. The property 56 to 60 Wall Street, running through to 59 to 63 Pine Street, was again reported sold. No positive information in regard to these parcels was obtainable, but those who know what is going on in that section placed little faith in the rumor. It is significant also that as recently as Monday, 60 Wall Street was still in the market and was placed on the books of a prominent firm for the first time.

It is reported that Mary G. Pinckney has sold the plot of twenty-six lots, including the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, and extending 325 feet on either street. George Ehret's name was associated with the purchase, but his attorney in real estate matters said that while efforts had been made to interest Mr. Ehret in the property, he had not bought it.

Henry S. Hewson has sold for John Hayes to Adelson & Slone, for improvement, two lots on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 115 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

William Sparling has bought from Sarah C. Goodline the five-story flat, 16 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

J. Marcus has bought the six-story tenement, 26 and 26½ Monroe Street, 30 by 52.

According to yesterday's recorded transfers, the New York Real Estate Bond Exchange and Trust Company was a heavy buyer at the recent auction sale of the Cammann estate's holdings at University Heights. The company took title yesterday to 99 parcels for a total consideration of $83,550. On the day of the sale most of these lots were struck down to C. H. Bliss.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Barker Avenue, Olinville, southwest corner of Duncomb Avenue, 170 by 164 by 64 by 125, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary G. Waters $800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

53 Wooster Street, 18 by 75, three-story brick building; partition sale, to Thomas Monahan 18,250

151 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to S. Bloch 12,100

26 West Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. Harris 27,900

By Charles A. Berrian.

249 Avenue A, 25 by 94, Astor leasehold, three-story brick building, with store; executors' sale, to L. Hahn 5,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Maurice Layne, referee, 544 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 28 by 118.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,160; subject to another mortgage for $12,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 586 Second Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-second Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,847; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Joseph P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, Broadway, King's Bridge, about 200 feet north of Weber's Lane, 200 by 386 by 200 by 404, three-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $22,078.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 342 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 161 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,841.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Howard Van Sinderen, referee, 252, 254, and 256 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of West End Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, three four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $18,166.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,110 First Avenue, for a one-story brick workshop, 25 by 60; Frank Joos of 2,108 First Avenue, owner; Bernard J. Decking, architect; cost, $2,200.

No. 122 to 126 West Seventeenth Street, for a four-story and basement brick, granite, and limestone parochial school, 79.5 by 81, extension 11 by 36; Church of St. Francis Xavier of 30 West Sixteenth Street, owner; Little & O'Connor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 30 by 74.6; John J. M. Dunlop of 734 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $15,000.

Twelfth Avenue, northeast corner of Fiftieth Street for a two-story brick dwelling, with stores, 40 by 70; Peter Doelger of 389 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 710 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; P. Combier, premises, owner; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $900.

No. 153 East Sixty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Ladies' Christian Union of 153 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $500.

No. 57 to 63 Greene Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; L. F. Dommerich of 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; E. H. Kendall, architect; cost, $400.

No. 123 University Place, to a five-story brick store and lofts; William F. Bridge of 69 Wall Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $10,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a five-story and attic brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $400.

No. 118 West Fifty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of 55 Duane Street, owner; cost, $750.

No. 261 Broadway, to a six-story brick and iron office building; Elbridge T. Gerry of 261 Broadway, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, southeast of Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Julia A. Shaw of 41 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Louis F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $300.

COLUMBIA TRADES PROPERTY.

College Gives Berkeley School for Apprentices' Library and Flats.

A trade has been negotiated between the Trustees of Columbia University and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, by which the former disposes of the Berkeley School Building, 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street, and takes in payment the building 18 East Sixteenth Street, 37.6 by 140, occupied by the Apprentices' Library of the society and the three four-story flats, with stores, 711 to 715 Seventh Avenue, with an "L" extending to 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street. The Berkeley School property figured in the trade at $350,000, and the properties given by the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society at about the same amount.

The Apprentices' Library will be transferred to the Berkeley School Building, and the various classes conducted by the society will meet there as soon as necessary alterations have been completed. Work will be begun immediately, and it is expected that the society will occupy the building not later than Oct. 1.

The Apprentices' Library building was purchased in 1877 for $55,000. The library itself was founded in 1820, and contains now about 100,000 volumes, with a yearly circulation of 250,000.

The Berkeley School building, which occupies a plot 100 by 100.5, was taken by the Trustees of Columbia University in part payment for the college's former site, at Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, Madison and Park Avenues. The trade with the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was arranged by Brokers W. B. Taylor & Sons. The contracts were signed yesterday afternoon.

MANHATTAN'S BIG MORTGAGE.

One for $40,000,000 to Secure the Issue of 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Manhattan Railway Company placed on record at the Register's office yesterday a supplemental mortgage for $40,000,000 covering its roads, rights, privileges, and franchises. The mortgagee is the Central Trust Company of this city.

The mortgage, which was accompanied by a consent of stockholders, is due April 1, 1990, and secures the issue of 4 per cent. bonds for the amount stated, which was recently decided upon by the Manhattan Directors.

A New Parochial School Building.

The Church of St. Francis Xavier, of which the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy is rector, filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for a new parochial school building, to be erected on a plot 79 by 92 at 122 to 126 West Seventeenth Street. The structure will be four stories in height, with an extension of brick, granite, and limestone. Its cost is estimated at $100,000. The school will be equipped with all modern appliances, and there will be accommodations for a kindergarten and a gymnasium.

Jamaica Lots at Auction.

The offering of 120 lots at Jamaica by Richard V. Harnett & Co. in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted in the sale of thirty-two lots in the block included by Remsen Avenue, Railroad Avenue, and Prospect Street, to James A. Macbeth for $40 each. Willard A. Collins bought three lots on Washington Street for $85 each. The remainder of the offering was withdrawn.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 12.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 125 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Patrick F. Byrnes to James P. Dunn 5,200

AVENUE A, or Sutton Place, 27, e s, 16.8 x75; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Elizabeth A. Paur 900

CHERRY ST, 244, 25.3x138; Edward S. Shepard to Abraham Cohen 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x125; Mary Howarth to Mary Annan .. 2,500

CHRISTOPHER ST, s e corner of Bedford St, 59.2x94.8x55.3x96.11; Cornelia L. Marshall, individually, and as executrix, to Alfred Marshall 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 65.5 ft n of 170th St, 25x85.8x23.11x93; R. W. Thomas and another to John and Mary Drakard 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 64 ft n of Jefferson St, runs w 100.5x n 1.10x e 100.5; William Kurtzer to Christian Regelmann and another 1

DAWSON ST, n w s, 250 ft s w of Longwood Av, 25x100; George F. Johnson to H. W. Op 8,250

GRACE AV, n e corner of St. Raymond Av, 20x100; Hudson P. Rose to Henry Dietrich and another 1

HAMILTON ST, n s, 25x50.3 to alley x24x 55.3, indefinite; Cornelius Johnson to Jacob Manheim, 1-3 part 1,833

HAMILTON ST, n s, 225x50.3 to alley x24x 55.3, indefinite; John J. Johnson and another, by guardian, &c., to Jacob Manheim, 2-3 part 3,667

HOME ST, n s, 66.11 ft n w of Finton Av, 20x134.5x20x133.5; William Diekmann to Joseph Redegeld 1

HULL AV, e s, 20x4 ft s of 205th St, 25x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Stella A. Jackson 1

LOT 478, Block P, amended map of the Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Emma C. Armstrong 475

LOTS 157, 158, 225 to 236, 241 to 244, 32 to 52, 55, 56, and 57, map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to John C. Rogers 39,100

LOTS 4, 9 to 28, 54, 58, 59, 60, 62 to 83, 178, 179, 183 to 187, 191, 192, 209, 216, 221 to 224, 237, 238, 92, 110, 111, 105, 106, 121, 126, 130, 131, 132, 139 to 153, 161, and 217 to 220, map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 83,550

MONROE ST, 16, 25x46.10x25x49; Caroline P. Dunn to

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

REWARDS.

$750 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for information that will lead to the recovery of the silks and satins stolen on July 4 from Hein & Fox, 123 and 125 Bleecker St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CASPAR BUELLESBACH, HERBERT BUELLESBACH, and JOSEPH BUELLESBACH, Individually and as partners in BUELLESBACH BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 906.

To the creditors of Caspar Buellesbach, Herbert Buellesbach, and Joseph Buellesbach, individually and as partners in Buellesbach Brothers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Caspar Buellesbach, Herbert Buellesbach, and Joseph Buellesbach were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 12, 1899.

NO. 1,088.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH A. PHYSIOC, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Physioc, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 12, 1899.

NO. 1,092.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIS W. SCHULMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris W. Schulman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 12, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,087.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Weinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN C. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, July 11, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or, as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.

Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM DILLINGHAM, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f12-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 39 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

WATROUS CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennet & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

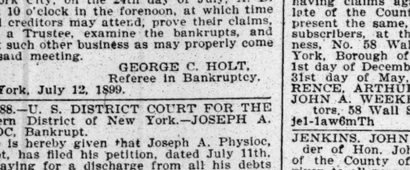
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, pie e or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line two hundred and twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

148th St.



147th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,364.43, with interest thereon from July 1, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $[illegible] and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

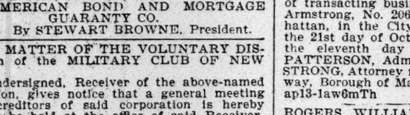
SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

134th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
jy6-2aw3wM&Th&fy27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

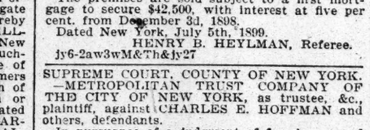
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and ninety-eight, (298,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map, running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

151st Sr. (Gouverneur St.)



Sixty fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.
JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 81st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

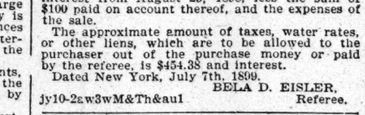
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. P. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 11, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the eastern side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

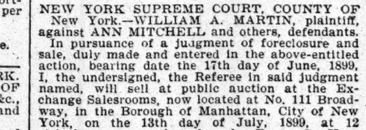
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet, thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,202.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2sw3wM&Th&au1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and eighty-eight, (288,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map, running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY SUED

Contractor Peirce of New Hall of Records Wants His Money.

ACTING ON COLER'S REQUEST

Local Legislators Must Show Cause Why a Peremptory Writ of Mandamus Should Not Be Issued.

The obstructionists in the Municipal Assembly who have been holding up bond issues on various pretexts ever since consolidation went into effect have at last got themselves into a lawsuit, in which the rights of the local Legislature over financial matters may be defined by the courts. The suit was brought by John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records, at the request of Controller Coler, who feels that this is the only way in which the Assembly may be taught the impropriety of holding up bond issues to satisfy sectional grievances.

Laflin Kellogg of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, counsel for Mr. Peirce, appeared before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and applied for an order, which was granted, against the Council and Board of Aldermen, composing the Municipal Assembly; the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Bird S. Coler, as Controller, commanding them to show cause on Wednesday next why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued directing them to issue bonds for the payment of the relator for work upon the new Hall of Records. Each member of the Assembly and Board of Estimate was mentioned by name.

In the affidavit accompanying the petition Mr. Peirce recited the law under the authority of which the defendants are authorized to issue bonds. He also recited his contract, which is dated Dec. 17, 1897, and is for $1,957,900, and the fact that on Feb. 2 last the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated $2,100,000 to pay for work upon the new Hall of Records. He then reverts to his contract, and quotes a clause which authorizes him to draw 85 per cent. of the value of all work done as it is done, upon the approval of the proper authorities.

Affixed to the affidavit were two accounts, one dated May 4 last, of $14,450, and another, dated June 8, of $19,805. Both of these were duly approved by the proper authorities—to wit, H. S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings; Chandler Worthington, Assistant Engineer; Bartholomew Donovan, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and Thomas J. Canavan, Examiner of Claims in the Finance Department. Notwithstanding this indorsement, however, the relator says he has been unable to obtain payment owing to the failure of the Municipal Assembly to authorize an issue of bonds, and hence was prompted to institute legal proceedings for relief. The papers in the case are served upon Controller Coler late yesterday afternoon.

The contract for the Hall of Records was let in December, 1897, the last month of Mayor Strong's administration. John Peirce, the successful bidder, was over $300,000 higher than the lowest bidder, but he received the contract because his bid was the most satisfactory. Mr. Peirce controls the entire product of the Hallowell granite quarries, and as the Board of Estimate preferred that stone to any other the contract was given to Mr. Peirce.

Immediately after the Tammany administration came into office an effort was made to rescind the contract, but after a long delay Corporation Counsel Whalen gave an opinion upholding its validity, and subsequently the Board of Estimate authorized the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the construction of the building. This issue has been fought tooth and nail by members of the Assembly from the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, who have so far been successful in holding it up.

Controller Coler said that he was glad that a contractor to whom the city is indebted had nerve enough to bring proceedings against the Municipal Assembly. He hoped others would do the same, he said, and his only regret was that he himself had no ground on which to take similar action.

To Test Civil Service Rules.

It is likely that the new civil service rules made by the State Civil Service Commission will have to be submitted to the courts for final arbitrament. Since April 19, when the White act went into effect, there have been many city employes promoted or appointed, and it is held by many city officials that from the time the law went into effect until the new rules were issued there were no rules in force in the city, and that consequently all promotions and appointments are valid. Secretary Phillips of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday that in all probability the question of the validity of the promotions and appointments would have to be established by the courts.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Annual Convention to Open To-morrow at Alexandria Bay.

The sixth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will be called to order at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, to-morrow by President Charles Adsit of Hornellsville and will end Saturday night. The programme has business and recreation features.

On Saturday these papers will be read:

"Outline of the Pennsylvania System of Taxation for State Purposes, with Especial Reference to the Taxation of Banks," Frank M. Eastman of Harrisburg, Penn., author of "Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania," and for many years in charge of the tax correspondence in the Auditor General's office.

"Suggestions Concerning Corporate Taxation," the Hon. John R. McPherson, Judge of the Tax Court, and recently made Judge of the United States court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

"Branch Banks," W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., President of over twenty banks in his State.

Many delegates from this city left for the Thousand Islands yesterday. Bradford Rhodes of Mamaroneck anounced several days ago that he was not a candidate for the Presidency of the association this year. He declined nomination last year in favor of Mr. Adsit.

BRAVE GIRL FATALLY BURNED.

Rebecca Levin Showed Rare Presence of Mind and Fortitude.

Father and daughter were burned yesterday morning in a fire in the wall paper and paint store of Samuel Levin, at 189 Avenue B. The daughter, Rebecca, thirteen years old, died later in Bellevue Hospital. The father was not seriously injured.

The father and daughter were in the store when a servant went into a back room with a lighted candle, and she set fire to the bed linen. Rebecca tried to beat out the flames with her hands. Her clothing caught fire. She did not scream, and acted with remarkable coolness. Her father tried to beat out the flames with his hands. The girl did not shriek or complain. She remained conscious and directed her father to be cool. When Dr. Anderson arrived from Bellevue, he asked her if she did not feel excruciating pain.

"Yes, doctor; it does hurt," was all she said.

TRUSTED CLERK IN JAIL.

Schultz, It Is Declared, Cashed Fraudulent Checks for Nearly $10,000.

Solomon Schultz, a bookkeeper for Max Ernst, a clothing dealer, at 715 Boradway, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of stealing a $100 check. Schultz is twenty-nine years old, and has been married only six months. He had been employed by Max Ernst for seven years. He obtained from one of the members of the firm a $100 check, made out to B. Cohen, a tailor, who works for the firm. It was discovered that the firm did not owe the tailor so large an amount, and Detective McGuire of the Central Office was called in. Schultz admitted that he was guilty and was arrested. He was held in $1,000 bail.

After his arrest, the firm looked over Schultz's accounts and checks, with the result that they found about seventy checks, aggregating nearly $10,000, which bore the indorsement of Max Ernst and had been cashed. The indorsements were not genuine, and Mr. Ernst returned to the court to ask for permission to amend the complaint by altering the charge to forgery. The amendment was allowed, and Schultz was held for examination.

Mr. Ernst said that the checks, which had been signed by him at the request of Schultz, were indorsed fraudulently, and that the firm is now indebted to many of the persons in whose favor the checks were drawn. "In some instances," he said, "the checks were made payable to persons to whom the firm, it had been found, was not indebted."

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.—Hattie Hyman, in her petition made last January for discharge in bankruptcy, placed her liabilities at about $40,000. It appeared that she did not take personal charge of her business, which was carried on under the name of H. Hyman & Co., but that her husband, Samuel P. Hyman, represented her. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, to whom the matter was referred, has reported to the United States District Court, recommending that Mrs. Hyman's application be refused. The referee finds that fraudulent business transactions were committed by the husband while acting as agent for his wife, and he decides that under these circumstances Mrs. Hyman cannot be discharged. In his opinion, Judge Hall says: "If, then, the wife can furnish the capital and establish a business, and appoint her husband as manager and agent, without control, and take no part in the business but keep herself in profound ignorance of all its affairs, and the husband can keep false books of account and so obtain a credit absolutely unjustified by the real state of the business, and can thus escape the responsibility imposed upon other debtors by the act, the provisions of the law, so far as they relate to grounds of refusal of a discharge, are nullified and set at naught, and a premium is offered to persons not to do business for themselves, but to employ agents who will take all responsibility and relieve their principals from all the penalties of the forbidden practices under the act. Such, in my opinion, was not the intention of the act. If the bankrupt saw fit to keep herself in ignorance of the condition of her business and of the manner of keeping books, she should suffer the consequences; the business was hers and the books were hers, and it was a duty which she owned to creditors to see that the books were properly kept, so that intending creditors might not be deceived, and for a failure to do this she should be held to the penalties prescribed by the act, and should not be discharged. It may be answered that by blindly trusting her husband she placed her capital at risk and has lost it, and she should not be subjected to any further penalty, but her blind trust has affected the creditors to the amount of more than double her capital." Judge Hall also finds that false books of account were kept in contemplation of bankruptcy. Blumenstiel & Hirsch represented the creditors who opposed the discharge.

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AGREEMENT AMONG BONDHOLDERS TO PURCHASE AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—The South Carolina Railway having defaulted in payment of interest on its bond issue of $5,000,000, and the company's property being about to be sold on foreclosure of the mortgage to secure the bonds, certain of the bondholders entered into an agreement with other bondholders, under which a committee was intrusted with the management and control of the bonds, with power to act within certain limits, and to call meetings of bondholders under certain conditions. In pursuance of this agreement the consent of a large number of the bondholders was obtained and an agreement was reached by which, under the terms of sale prescribed by the judgment of foreclosure, they were enabled to purchase the property. The agreement itself provided that it should not be effective until a majority of the bondholders had signed it. Joseph L. Morse, Jr., a bondholder who had not signed such agreement, brought suit in behalf of himself and all others as creditor and holders of the bonds against Peter Geddes and others for an accounting and for other relief. A demurrer to the complaint has been sustained by Justice Stover, who held that the plaintiff, a bondholder who had not signed the agreement, was not entitled to relief against such sale or for an accounting in the absence of actual fraud; and that a mere characterization of the agreement as "wrongful," without the allegation of any facts showing that it was such, was not sufficient to charge a wrong in fact. One bondholder was held not to be a trustee for another, as the result simply of a common interest in the mortgaged property. The court also held that the relief asked for in the present action should be denied on the ground of laches.

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WHEN ADVERSE POSSESSION IS ESTABLISHED BY OCCUPATION AND IMPROVEMENT.—In a suit brought by the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company to recover possession from Ann Collins and others certain real estate on Ganson Street, in the city of Buffalo, the main question related to the defense of adverse possession. Evidence was given that James Collins, during his lifetime, and his widow and heirs after his death, had continuously occupied the lot in question for more than forty years, during which time they had kept it substantially inclosed, improved it, and repaired buildings on it, the foundations of which, being in lowlands, consisted mainly of posts set in the ground. At the close of the evidence each side asked the Court to direct a verdict in their favor, and neither asked to go to the jury. A verdict thereupon directed in favor of the defendants has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, the Court holding that the evidence was sufficient to warrant a jury in finding that such possession, although not founded upon a written instrument, was under a claim of title. The fact that such persons did not assert in public in so many words a claim of ownership did not preclude them from setting up an adverse possession; nor was the inclosure by them rendered ineffectual, as to one asserting himself to be the real owner, by the fact that it included land not claimed by him.

COW BUTTS A TROLLEY CAR.

Passengers Returning from South Beach Almost Panicstricken.

A red cow of meek aspect was being led along Richmond Terrace in New Brighton, Staten Island, Tuesday night, when she became excited and tried to butt a trolley car off the track. At the foot of Franklin Avenue she and her custodian met the car, which was bound for Elizabethport ferry, and which was crowded with passengers who had been at South Beach. Without warning, the cow made a jump and dragged the rope out of her custodian's hands.

The cow then lowered her head and charged for the side of the car. Most of the passengers were women and children, and at the first charge there was almost a panic among them. Some one drew down one of the storm curtains and the second charge resulted in one of the animal's horns catching in this and ripping it. In the third charge the running board scraped the cow's knee and she fell back, but regained her pace and ripped another curtain. By this time the women were screaming and the children crying.

The conductor was shouting to the motorman to go ahead, but there was not a clear track, a truck being in the way. The truck driver finally got out of the way, and the car shot ahead. The cow gave the rear dash-board a bang as a parting shot.

The car gone, the animal started on a run up Franklin Avenue. Pedestrians ran into yards where there were fences and where there were none they kept right on into houses, in the rush to get out of the animal's way. After running half a mile the cow slowed down and jogged along. A couple of hours later she was caught in Hamilton Park, eating the plants in a flower bed.

W. W. ASTOR'S TAXES.

He Obtains a Writ Directing that a Recent Decision Be Reviewed.

William Waldorf Astor of London, England, through his counsel, Charles A. Peabody, yesterday, secured from Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari, directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to review their decision in assessing his personal property here at $2,000,000. The writ is returnable on the first Monday in October in Special Term, part III., of the Supreme Court.

The grounds that are set up by Mr. Astor for the reviewal of the assessment are the usual ones that the books of the Tax Commissioners were open from the second Monday in January until May for the purpose of permitting any person assessed to object to the amount of his assessment. Mr. Astor further claims that he is a non-resident and that he does not possess the personal property upon which he has been assessed by the Commissioners. He says that he attended before the Commissioners and was examined as to his property, and testified that he was not the owner of the personal property on which he had been assessed. He claims that the assessment is unjust and illegal, and appeals to the Supreme Court to direct that it be rescinded.

Brooklynite Ordained to Priesthood.

Among those ordained to the priesthood in the Jesuit College, at Frederick, Mo., yesterday, was P. F. O'Gorman of 49 Clay Street, Brooklyn, who became famous fifteen years ago when he entered the novitiate in Frederick, Md., by organizing the Georgetown Glee Club, now one of the best-known clubs in the State. It is said that Father O'Gorman may be assigned to a professorship in the College of St. Francis Xavier when the Fall term begins.

Every boy that is a boy is hurrahing for the "Columbia" and clamoring for a sailor suit.

We can quiet about 400 of them.

250 blue serge sailor suits, sizes 3 to 10, $2.25; were $4.50 to $6.

150 sailor wash suits, same sizes, $1; were $2 to $5.

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350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND PARK DELAY

Public Improvements Board Lays Plan Over Indefinitely.

MR. COLER MUCH DISAPPOINTED

Confident, However, of Ultimate Success—Mr. Grout Presents a Substitute Plan.

Controller Coler's plan for converting Coney Island into a park received a setback yesterday, when the Board of Public Improvements, by a vote of 9 to 5, laid it over indefinitely. The matter came up on a resolution authorizing the carrying out of Mr. Coler's project. President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who has a plan of his own, moved as a substitute that his plan be inserted in the resolution, instead of that offered by Mr. Coler.

This move on the part of President Grout was not unexpected, and in order not to prolong the discussion, Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges suggested that the entire matter be laid over until the Controller should furnish a statement of the exact financial condition of the city and the Topographical Engineer should prepare an estimate of the cost of the improvement projected by each of the rival plans.

Objection to this first came from President Bowley of the Borough of Queens, who informed the board that his borough had no map. Persons who desired to open streets through their own property at their own expense, he said, could not do so because of the charter provisions, until this map had been prepared. Mr. Bowley declared that the park plan could wait until a map of Queens could be prepared. This, he said, was a necessity, and a cheap one, as it would cost only $200,000.

President Grout then offered to amend Mr. Shea's motion so that the Topographical Engineer, or some one else, should present to the board a list of all contemplated improvements and the cost of each, including the rapid transit tunnel and the new bridges over the East River.

"I can tell you what the cost of contemplated improvements are now," said President Holahan. "They amount to $28,000,000."

"Including the rapid transit tunnel?" inquired Mr. Grout.

"No," Mr. Holahan replied. "We can't get figures on that at present."

"I would cheerfully accept that amendment," Commissioner Shea said, "if it were not for its utter impracticability. It is impossible to give figures on the projected bridges. It would take months to estimate that."

Commissioner Kane of the Department of Sewers then moved that the consideration of the matter be indefinitely postponed. On this motion, Borough Presidents Bowley, Coogan, Cromwell, and Haffen, and Commissioners Kane, Keating, Kearny, and Dalton, and Corporation Counsel Whalen voted in the affirmative, and President Holahan, Controller Coler, President Grout, Commissioner Shea, and Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson in the negative.

After the meeting Controller Coler expressed his disappointment at the failure of the board to provide for the proposed park. He was inclined to lay the blame upon the hold-up combine in the Municipal Assembly, but he declared that he felt confident of the ultimate success of his plan.

"I was surprised at the action of the Board of Public Improvements," Mr. Coler said. "I can readily understand the reasons which actuated the members who voted against the Coney Island Park plan. Each Borough President and the heads of city departments who are members of the board are anxious to bring about speedily many improvements in their boroughs or departments. Many things that have been sought by them for a long time, and that are sadly needed, they have failed to obtain, and naturally striving to accomplish everything that they can, they are anxious that no other enterprise is to interfere with the work in their own boroughs or departments.

"They miss the point, however. The purchase of Coney Island by the city would not interfere with them at all. The trouble that affects their departments arises entirely from the Municipal Assembly, which has been holding up appropriations for public improvements of all kinds for many months. Were it not for the action of the Municipal Assembly in this respect, I believe the Coney Island park project would have been reported favorably at the meeting to-day.

"I don't abandon the project by any means. I am satisfied that when the bond hold-up is brought to an end, enough members who voted to postpone the plan indefinitely will change their minds and vote to carry out this improvement, which the public so strongly demands. If the Municipal Assembly would act one way or the other on the bond issues now under consideration the whole situation would be very much simplified."

ON TANDEM TO THEIR WEDDING.

A Couple Who Said They Hailed from Newark Married in Hoboken.

A young man and a young woman on a tandem, accompanied by another couple, who were riding a tandem also, rode up to Justice George F. Seymour's office in Hoboken on Tuesday night. The first couple said they wished to get married, and the ceremony was quickly performed. The bride said she was Emily Blume, nineteen years old, of 327 William Street, Newark. The groom gave his name as Henry Edwards. He said he was twenty-seven years old, and lived at 242 South Fourth Street, Newark. The other couple, who acted as witnesses, gave their names as George Brown and Ella Smith.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—The addresses given by the couple married by Justice Seymour in Hoboken last night were not correct, even if the couple came from this city. There is no 327 William Street, and there is no South Fourth Street in this city or in East Newark, or in Kearny.

Funeral of Lloyd Aspinwall.

The funeral of Lloyd Aspinwall, who died Monday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, took place yesterday from Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector of the church, officiated. There were few persons in the church. The mourners were William H. Aspinwall, brother of the dead man, and the Rev. John Aspinwall of Washington. A hearse and two carriages constituted the funeral procession. The two mourners got into the first carriage, but it was after a delay of several minutes that occupants were obtained for the second carriage. Burial was in Greenwood.

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UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Silk, Balbriggan and Lisle Thread

Men's high grade Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Shirts have short or long sleeves. Samples and broken lines from our wholesale department,

50 cents each;
Value 75 cents to $1.75

90 dozen Fancy Colored Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers,—Blue, Heliotrope and Novia, high grade, silk finished goods,

65 cents each;
Value $1.25

Women's white ribbed Silk Vests, extra light weight,—low neck and sleeveless,—cool and elastic.

Fine French Balbriggan Vests,—samples and broken lines,

50 cents each;
Regular price 75 cents to $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BROOKLYN ROADS MAY COMBINE

It Is Said the Rapid Transit Company Is Seeking to Purchase Coney Island and Brooklyn Line.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is said to be again negotiating for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, the only trolley system in Brooklyn not in the control of the Transit Company. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Company operates the Smith Street and De Kalb and Franklin Avenue lines. The Smith Street line is now the only independent road running to Coney Island. The Transit Company has several times negotiated for the purchase of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company's property, but the shareholders of the latter company have steadily refused to sell out at the Transit people's price.

The Transit Company, however, has of late been vigorously competing for the Coney Island traffic of the rival road, and a threat to make the competition still more severe is said to have made the Coney Island and Brooklyn stockholders more willing to negotiate for a transfer of their interests. The old Prospect Park and Coney Island and Railroad, now controlled by the Transit Company, and which has been converted from a steam to an electric road, will be opened under its new management this month. This line runs from Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street to the West End, Coney Island, and parallels the seaside route of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company. The opening of this newly equipped road may cause a loss of traffic to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company's line, and certain of the larger stockholders of the latter company are said to be averse to continuing what it is said they regard as a costly competition with the Transit Company.

When the Transit interests last negotiated for the control of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Road it is said that $300 per share was offered for the stock held by the controlling interests. This offer is said to have been met by a counter one to sell at $500 per share, a figure which the Transit people regarded as so excessive as to be prohibitive.

The chief shareholders in the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company are now said to be more agreeable to considering what the Transit Company views as a reasonable offer, although it is not known whether they have as yet given any assurance of a reduction of the price placed on their holdings.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett Declares that a Famine Is Imminent.

Lack of rain and inadequate distributing facilities have placed the Borough of Brooklyn in a serious situation as to its water supply. Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett declared yesterday that a water famine was imminent and that there was no prospect of an improvement of the condition of things this Summer. Commissioner Moffett takes a gloomy view of the situation. The insufficiency of the means of distributing water, he says, is going to cause serious trouble for Brooklyn unless steps are taken at once to improve the condition of affairs.

The passage by the Council on Monday of the measure providing for the construction of filtering plants at the South Jamaica and Springfield ponds will increase the supply by about 6,000,000 gallons a day. But this provision will not relieve the present situation, as it will require three months' time to complete the filtering plants.

"Our watersheds would furnish a supply large enough, at any time, if we could but get at the water," said Commissioner Moffett, yesterday. "More conduits are needed and provision for their construction should be made without delay. More storage room is also badly needed. The proposition for a new forty-eight-inch main, I have good reason to believe, will be passed by the Municipal Assembly next week. It will take at least a year, however, to construct this main, so that the improvement can have no effect on the present situation."

BANK REPORTING METHODS.

It Is Said No Change Is in Contemplation by Bankers.

William Sherer, Manager of the Clearing House, said yesterday that a report that bankers have under consideration a plan to change the method of reporting the condition of the banks was untrue. No bank or banker, he said, advocated any change in the system of reporting on Saturdays the condition of the Associated Banks and non-member banks. The criticisms of the last few days had, he said, their origin in the way some viewed last Saturday's bank statement, which was a singularly unfortunate one, as it took in July 1, and the most active period of the July disbursements.

"That statement and every such statement," he added, "is an average statement—just what it purports to be. The criticisms of it were unjust. Some consider it a public exhibit. That is not the fact. Periodically, National and State banks make official reports to the several officials who have authority to call for them. The Clearing House statement is a report of averages made in good faith in the Association. The Clearing House controls it and in times of panic it has exhibited its authority in publishing only a summary.

"The statement is seldom found fault with except when it is considered by some as affecting what is known as Wall Street—the money market, stocks, and so forth."

SAYS DEEDS ARE FORGERIES.

Land of Mrs. S. Smith, 79 Years Old, Sold Without Her Knowledge.

Mrs. Sarah Smith of New York, who is seventy-nine years old, yesterday brought suit before Vice Chancellor Emery, at Jersey City, to have set aside two conveyances of property owned by her at Ridgewood, N. J., and which conveyances she claimed were forged.

Mrs. Smith's husband died several years ago. He left her a considerable amount of property, which she had cut up into plots, and a portion of which she sold. The deeds were drawn by her lawyer, H. Hoffman Brown, who has an office in Nassau Street. The local business was transacted by a Ridgewood real estate agent named Kruse.

A short time ago Mrs. Smith said she went to Ridgewood to see Kruse about disposing of what property she had left. To her great surprise he told her that all her land had been disposed of. She employed Judge Van Valen of Hackensack to make a search. He found that Kruse's statement was true. The last two plots of land owned by Mrs. Smith had been sold for $4,000 each, one to Thomas W. White, the other to Charles Maston, both of New York. The deeds were acknowledged before Mr. Brown.

Mrs. Smith denounced her signatures to them as forgeries. At the hearing yesterday, when Mr. Brown was asked on the stand whether or not Mrs. Smith executed the deeds he declined to answer on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

The case was thereupon adjourned to July 24.

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THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Always the popular styles.
Always hygienic & shapely.
Always great care in fitting.
Always all widths, AAA to E.
Always all sizes, 1 to 9.
Always the first quality.
Always the same price.

$3.50 per pair.

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Broadway and 11th St.

TUCKAHOE POOLROOM CLOSED.

Sheriff Molloy to Clear Westchester County of All Such Places.

Followers of the races who live in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and other towns near Tuckahoe, N. Y., were obliged to find another place to put down their wagers on yesterday's races at Brighton Beach than the poolroom that has been running for some time in Tuckahoe. The room was not open yesterday, for William V. Molloy, the Sheriff of Westchester County, has determined to crowd the poolrooms out of Westchester County.

When New Yorkers who had attended the McGovern-Ritchie fight at the Westchester Athletic Club a few weeks ago learned of this decision of Sheriff Molloy, they wondered why he had been so tardy in deciding to close the Tuckahoe room. On the afternoon of the fight the poolroom was running in full blast, in a hotel a few hundred feet from the railroad station, and apparently every one knew of it.

The gamblers in Tuckahoe were not satisfied with the poolroom game. In addition to betting on races at three tracks, they had in a side room on the way into the poolroom a roulette wheel with two tables running, and in the centre of the poolroom between races, while waiting for the betting to be posted, the patrons might bet on a big bookmaking wheel.

MUSIC IN TWO PARKS.

Bands Will Play Beside the East River and in Madison Square.

There will be music this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, in Madison Square Park, by Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band, and in the East River Park by Boswald's Military Band The programmes:

MADISON SQUARE PARK.

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Formation".....Conterno
2. Overture, "Zannetta".....Auber
3. Waltz, "Chimes of Normandy".....Planquette
4. Selection, "Telephone Girl".....Kerker
5. Cornet solo, "Our Navy".....Jaeger
William Jaeger.

PART II.

6. Fantaisie, "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
7. Characteristic, "Cocoanut Dance".....Hermann
8. Medley, "Popular Kentucky".....Stern
9. Selection, "Irish Airs".....Catlin
10. Two-Step, "The Wedding of the Chimes and the Coon".....Chattanay
"Home, Sweet Home."

EAST RIVER PARK.

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Ragtime Skedaddle".....Rosey
2. Overture, "Festival".....Leutner
3. Waltz, "Visionen".....Fahrbach
4. Selection, "Popular".....Boettger
5. La Serenade, "Capolia".....Bach

PART II.

6. Solo for Cornet, "Alecia".....Seltzer
7. National Fantaisie, "America".....Bendix
8. Toreador song, "Carmen".....Bizet
9. Music from the opera "Geisha".....Jones
10. Finale, "Darktown Is Out To-night".....Marion

MORE ACCUSE JAMES DOUGLAS.

Brooklyn Boarding House Keepers Appear Against Alleged Thief.

In James Douglas, alias Maher, the well-dressed man who was arrested on Tuesday night after hiring a furnished room and then ransacking other rooms in the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Gorman, at 93 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, the police say they have in custody the boarding house thief who has lately committed many robberies. The fellow was yesterday arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court and committed in default of $500 bail pending a hearing next Monday.

After he was remanded, Mrs. M. Johnson of 461 Classon Avenue and Miss Jennie Maujer of 115 Taylor Street, both of whom have boarding houses, called at the court and identified Douglas as the man who had robbed them. Mrs. Johnson said that in the early part of June Douglas hired a furnished room from her and a few days later cleared out with jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $180.

Miss Maujer said that Douglas hired a room and board from her a month ago, and after remaining one week he decamped. He took with him jewelry and clothing belonging to another boarder.

$8,000,000 IN VEHICLES.

Electric Company Places Orders for 4,200 New Carriages.

Isaac L. Rice President of the Electric Vehicle Company, confirmed yesterday a report that he had placed orders for $8,000,000 worth of electric carriages, or about 4,200 vehicles, at an average cost of $1,900 each. Some of the carriages will be delivered in the beginning of August. The order was given to the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company, and will be filled by it and allied corporations, among them the New Haven Carriage Company. The vehicles will go into service as quickly as delivered and were they all ready now they would supply a demand that is urgent.

Mr. Rice called attention to the fact that there has been no consolidation of companies, and that the Electric Vehicle Company is the parent company, the other companies being independent while receiving licenses from and paying rights to the parent company.

Women's and Children's Hats! | Women's and Children's Hats!

O'Neill's.

Unusual Values in Straw Goods!

GOLF HATS.
A choice assortment of
Fine Milan Golf Hats,
Black or white, bound edges, latest style and best quality, 2.48 each; worth 4.00
Rough and Ready Golf Hats, neatly trimmed, latest shape, 95c. each.

Quality considered, these Prices cannot be matched in any other store in New York.

WOMEN'S SAILOR HATS
Rough and Ready Braid, Newest Shape, splendid quality,
25c. to 75c. each,
worth 65c. to 1.85 each.

Fine Split Straw Sailors, elegant quality, worth 1.95 upward,
85c. each and upward.

Children's Trimmed Sailors.
Rough and Ready Braid, choice variety of colors to choose from, 65c. each; worth 1.45

Clearing out balance of our stock of
Dress Shapes Below Cost.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

LAVINIA DEMPSEY'S LOSS.

The Cross Given to the Queen of the Holland Dames by Prince Guy de Lusignan Is Missing.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday, July 11, about 2:30 P. M., supposedly on 6th Av., near 42d St., a Maltese Cross in white and red enamel, sword running through a circle in centre of cross, the words in French, "Pour bailler sa foi"; on the reverse, "Order of Saint Catherine, founded by Prince Guy de Luisingen, A. D. 1009"; the whole suspended from a royal crown in gold, which is again suspended from a dark red ribbon bordered in blue; large button of same; of no value except to holder of parchment conferring title and the sash accompanying same. Finder return to CHARLES L. HOERLEIN, 229 Broadway.

The above advertisement—a number of words in it are incorrectly spelled—was inserted in the papers yesterday at the instance of Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames, the owner of the decoration, who is now in Maine, trying to recover from the shock of its loss. Miss Dempsey returned only a few days ago from Europe, where she went to thank the august donor of the cross, his Royal Highness Prince Guy de Lusignan, Prince of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Armenia.

This cross has been a source of much tribulation and worry to the Queen of the Holland Dames since it was conferred upon her, in February last. On March 25 there was an elaborate ceremony at the Waldorf-Astoria, when in presence of her "subjects" the cross was formally presented to Queen Lavinia I. by an envoy of the Prince de Lusignan. The envoy arrived late, and this, and the fact that reporters were excluded and no information was vouchsafed, gave rise to the report that the whole thing was a hoax perpetrated upon her Majesty by one Brian G. Hughes, practical joker. It was alleged that he acted the rôle of the envoy, and that the decoration was a discarded star of a member of a defunct New Jersey police force that had been polished and gilded.

Queen Lavinia I. became the butt of all the joke-writers in the press throughout the country, and there was some talk about her being deposed by the Holland Dames. The Queen thereupon posted $50,000 with her brother, Sir Knight Guy Dempsey, to be divided among local charities if these allegations could be proved. They never were proved, for it has developed that there was no truth in them.

A reporter was yesterday privileged to see the announcement that the decoration had been conferred on Miss Dempsey, sent to her from Paris by the Grand Chancellor of the order, M. Baudouin, and also the patent conferring it signed by the Prince de Lusignan. These are elaborate documents, printed by Morris Père et Fils, 4 Rue Amelot, Paris, and are preserved in gilded frames. They are in French, of which the following is a translation:

Order of the Knights of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai.
(1063-1891.)

Grand Master—H. R. H. GUY DE LUSIGNAN, Prince of Jerusalem, of Cypress, and of Armenia. Villa de Lusignan, 108 Avenue de Neuilly, Paris, Neuilly, February 20, 1899.

No. 861.

Mademoiselle—I have the agreeable mission to announce to you that His Royal Highness, Guy de LUSIGNAN, Prince of Jerusalem, of Cypress, and of Armenia, taking into consideration your merits, has deigned to graciously name you Canoness of the Royal, Hospitable and Humanitarian Order of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai.

His Highness is persuaded that this special mark of his benevolence will but fortify the sentiments of devotion and fidelity with which you are animated toward His Person and His House.

He does not doubt that you will continue to render yourself useful to Humanity, and especially to the good works placed under His patronage.

The post of this day will bring to you the patent consecrating your nomination.

Accept, Mademoiselle the Canoness, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

The Chancellor of the Order,
M. BAUDOUIN.

Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, lady of good deeds, (dame de bien,) philanthropist, Canoness of the Royal Order of St. Catherine.

The patent itself bears the arms of the house of Lusignan and a reproduction of the cross of the order. It reads:

Order of the Knights of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai.

Founded in Palestine in the year 1063 by Robert, Sire de Lusignan.

Reinstituted in the year 1891 by Guy de Lusignan, Prince Royal of Jerusalem, of Cyprus, and of Armenia.

Guy de LUSIGNAN,
Prince Royal of Jerusalem, of Cyprus, and of Armenia. Grand Master of the Knightly Order of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai.

Appreciating the Merits, Virtues, and Talents of Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, and desiring to extend to her a special mark of Our Esteem and of Our Satisfaction, we have conferred and do confer by the present Patent and by the Rights which We hold from Our Ancestors, the Title and the Insignia of Canoness of the Royal, Hospitable and Humanitarian Order of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai, in the hope that she will be faithful to the duties imposed by this Title and these Insignia, and which are summed up by the ancient Device of the Order:

"Pour Bailler sa foi"

Given at Neuilly, Paris, in the Villa de Lusignan, February 20, 1899, and inscribed in the Gold Book under the No. 861.

The Chancellor, M. Baudouin. The Grand Master, Guy.

Queen Lavinia I., Canoness of the Royal Order of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai, lost the cross on Tuesday when descending from the elevated railroad, which plebeian means of transportation she had taken to go up town from the office of Mr. Hoerlein to inspect some of the scenery of her historical drama, "Neutral Ground," the plot of which is laid in New York in Revolutionary times, and which will be produced at a Broadway theatre at the latter end of February, after having been performed at Buffalo.

To Move Rutgers Slip Dry Dock.

The last dry dock on the East River side of Manhattan, the enormous sectional structure near Rutgers Slip, which has been a landmark on the East River for thirty years, will be moved to-morrow or Saturday to Erie Basin to make room for dock improvements projected by the city. The dock which will be moved was once the largest floating dry dock in the world. It is now said to be the widest sectional dock in existence, being capable of taking a vessel of 95 feet beam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine Supplement of Sunday, July 16th, will contain among other features these: Full-page portrait, with accompanying sketch, of former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the Trust Company of America; some notable examples of the sculptures of Augustus Lukeman; photographs of a typical gypsy encampment near New York; illustrations of some of the principal telescopes and observatories now in existence, together with portraits of celebrated astronomers; types of Puerto Rican criminals; portraits of J. Walter Earle, new President of the American Society in London; the Rev. C. Campbell Walker, rector of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; Edward Orton, Professor of Geology in the Ohio State University, and others; latest portrait of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; portraits of Sarah Bernhardt and other theatrical celebrities; picture of the crack crew of the Lone Star Club, and double-page pictures of the Columbia and Defender during the recent races.—Adv.

NERVOUSNESS.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens and quiets the nerves.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. TO-DAY.
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORK